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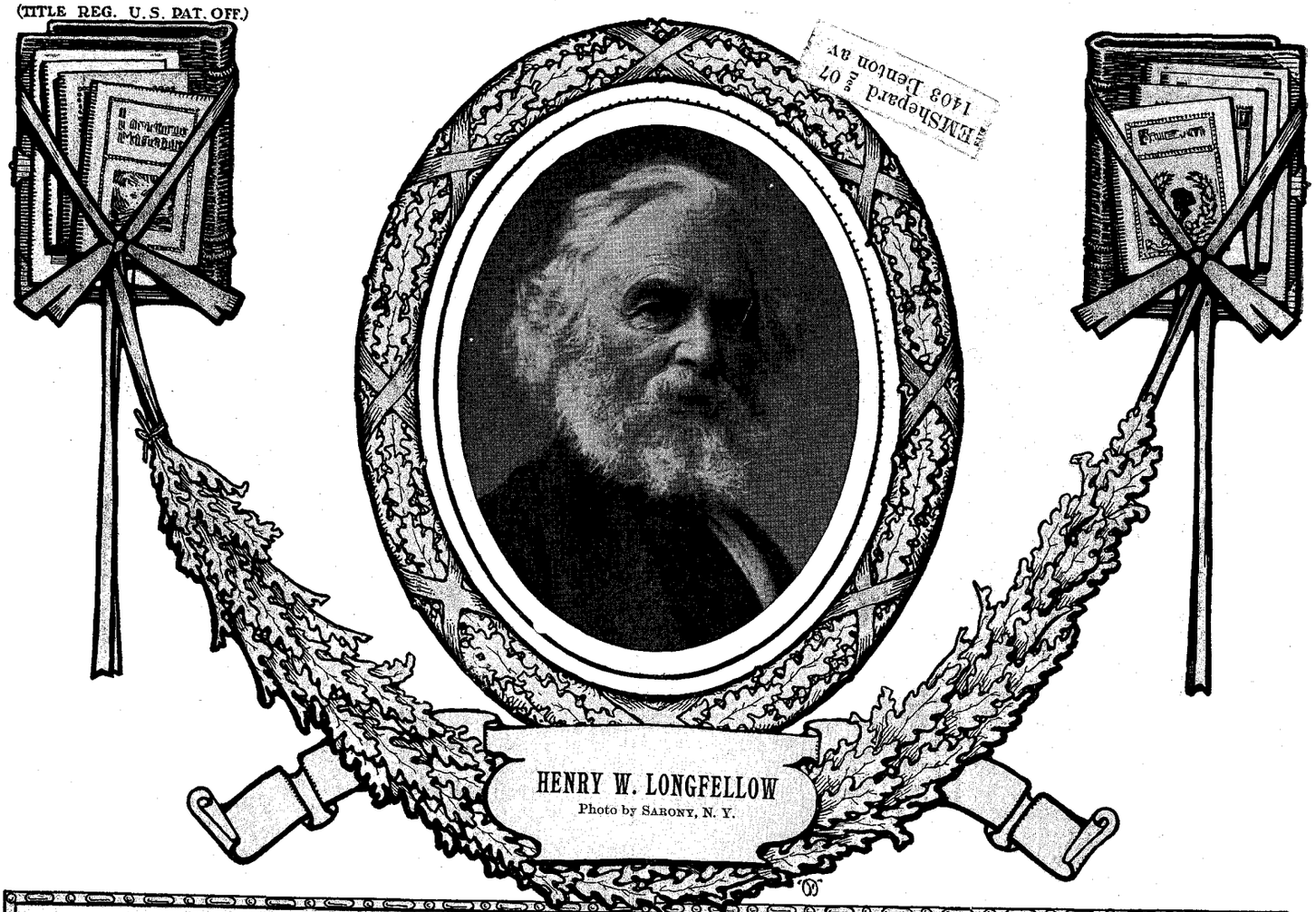

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW
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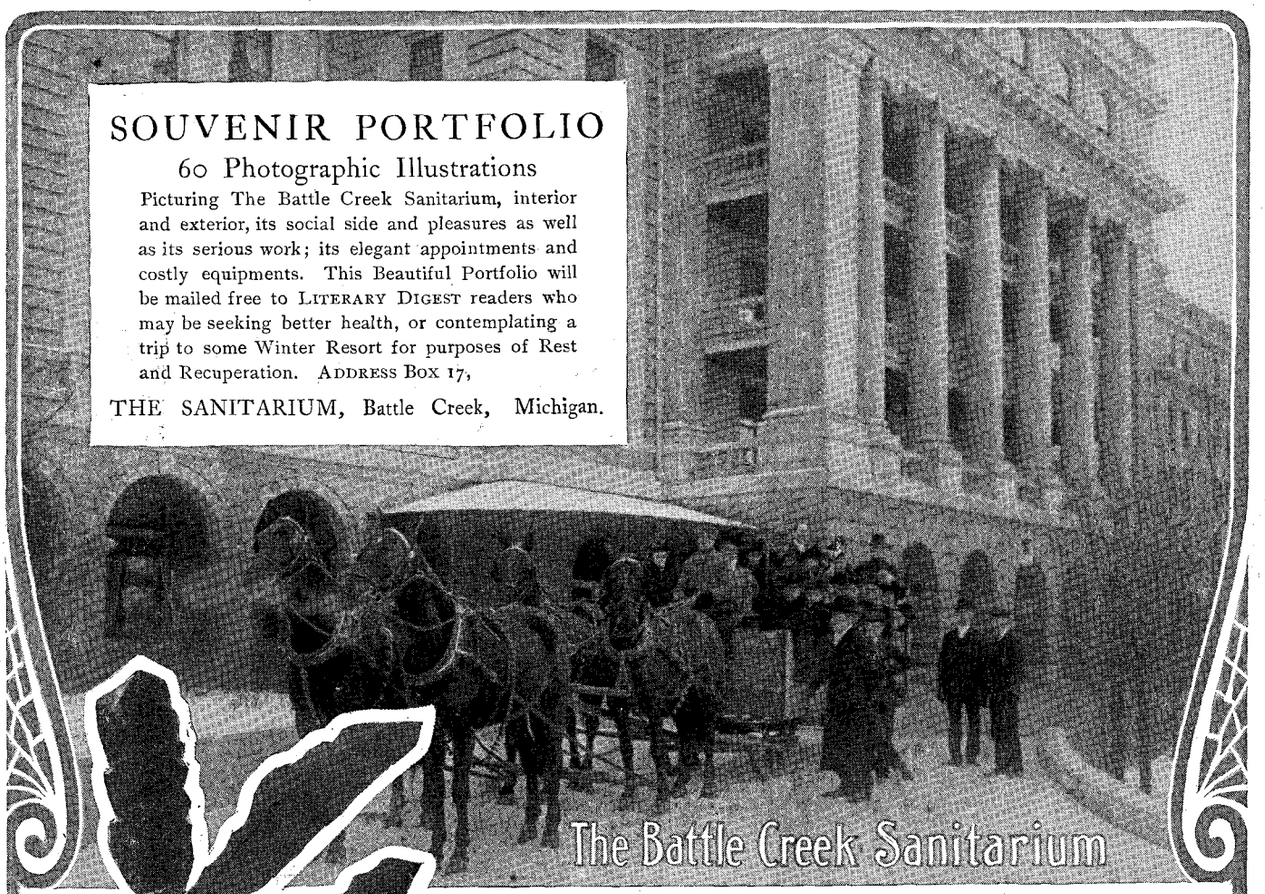

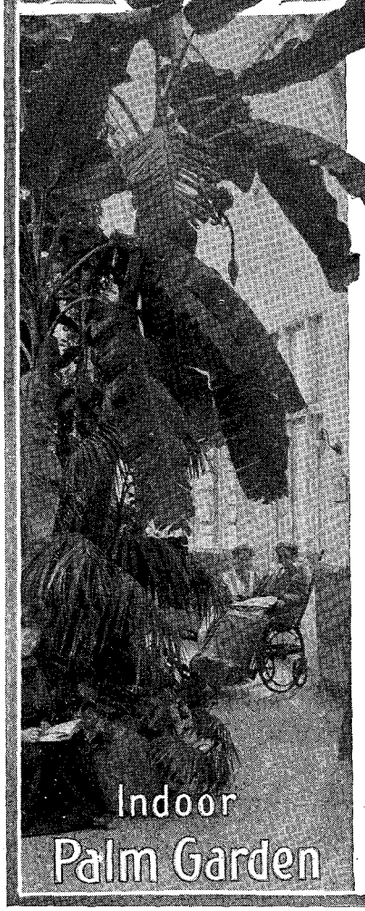

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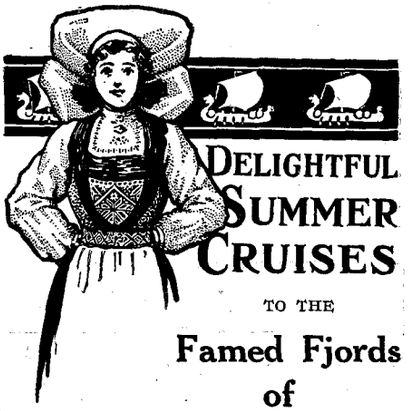

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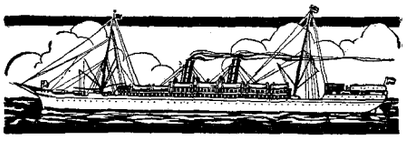

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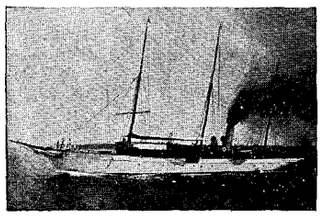

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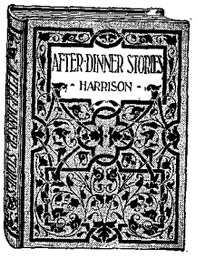

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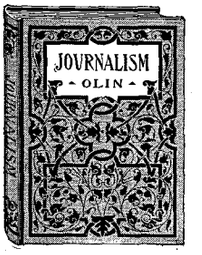

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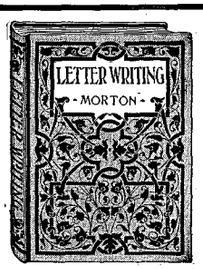
EPITAPHS By Frederic W. Unger — Even death has its humorous side. There are said to be 'sermons in stones," but when they are tombstones there is many a smile mixed with the moral. This volume is full of quaint pieces of obituary fancy, with a touch of the gruesome here and there for a relish. It is the most carefully made collection of the kind.



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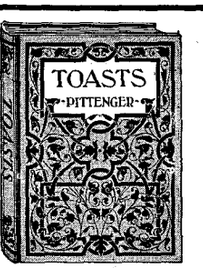

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 16, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 878

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

In reply to several inquiries we would say that contributions for the relief of famine sufferers in China may be sent to the Red Cross, War Department, Washington, D. C.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FAILURE OF NEGROPHOBIA AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET.

THE Atlanta *News*, which was charged with being the foremost inciting influence in the Atlanta race riots of last September, has now been forced to acknowledge insolvency, and its fate is considered by many of its contemporaries an example of what may be expected by any paper which appeals to race prejudice or inflamed public opinion for its support. Others, however, more charitably ascribe the failure of *The News* to the lack of room in Atlanta for three successful afternoon papers. Since the establishment of *The Georgian* by Mr. John Temple Graves, some months ago, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "it has been recognized that either *The News* or *The Georgian* would be crowded out of the Atlanta field." Mr. Graves himself recognized this, as he acknowledges in his paper: "We have builded with all our might from the earliest issue to make *The Georgian* so good and clean and great a newspaper that its merits would survive all competition." Aside from this statement the comment of *The Georgian*, as also of *The Journal* of the same city, is very perfunctory and carefully studied, apparently to avoid further wounding a fallen rival.

The rest of the press, however, commonly attribute the failure of *The News* to the desire of Atlanta to administer to it a rebuke for its inflammatory policy. Says the Charleston *Post*, for instance:

"*The News* was held largely responsible for the outbreak against the negroes which occurred in Atlanta last summer, and it has boldly advocated and approved lynching and urged the organization of Ku Klux clans. *The News* offered a reward of $1,000 to any one who could prove that he had put to death a negro rapist and also undertook to maintain a pack of bloodhounds and a posse to hunt down criminal negroes on call. The attitude of the paper alienated the sympathy of those who had given it countenance and support, and its business has dwindled away until it has been forced to confess bankruptcy."

The New York *World* reminds us that the grand jury which investigated the September riots condemned this paper and hinted at the indictment of persons responsible for its policy. "Then," continues *The World*, "public opinion began its work," and "public opinion was intelligent enough to place the responsibility for the mob's work where it belonged—on the demagogic newspaper which had incited the riot." San Francisco with her Japanese question should take a lesson, several journals remark, from this example of the power of awakened public sentiment, and other agitators throughout the country are also warned by various papers. "This should be a lesson to Tillman," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*. More at length the New York *Tribune* presents the same thought in these words:

"We doubt if some of the noisiest and most advertised public men from the South represent that section any more fairly than the Atlanta *News*, with its rewards for murder, represented it. Every Southern State has two Senators in the United States Senate, and we hear of only one Southern Senator making appeals to unreason similar to those of *The News*. He boasts of a desire to lead lynching-parties, and melodramatically curses the law. We hear more of him, of course, than of any other Southern Senators, but is he typical? Does he represent truly the sentiment of his section? Perhaps, in the proportion in which he is to the rest of the Southern Senators. Every Southern State has a governor, and we hear of two of them uttering the same demogogic appeals to race passion that *The News* misconceived as 'good business.' We dare say their names are the only names of Southern governors that would occur readily to the mind of the average Northern newspaper reader. In the Northern mind they stand, we regret to say, too much for the South. But do they represent the South any more than the Atlanta *News* represented the South? Tillmanism and Vardamanism put on paper and tried as a newspaper policy fails. In politics, personally exemplified, it succeeds, but we wonder how far it succeeds despite itself, despite its misrepresentation of the real feeling of the South, and because of certain other qualities of mind and heart by which its exponents appeal to the Southern public. The failure of *The News* should clear up certain misapprehensions regarding the South for which some of the South's chosen spokesmen are largely responsible."

ANOTHER BLOW TO THE CORPORATION IN POLITICS.

THE ending of the Senatorial deadlock in New Jersey by the withdrawal of John F. Dryden as candidate for reelection is hailed by the press generally as another triumph of that "new idea" in New Jersey politics which is variously identified with the names of State Senator Colby, of Essex County, and Mayor Fagan, of Jersey City. The idea is apparently nothing more startling than that the interests of the people should be considered before the interests of the corporations and that loyalty to the people is a higher virtue than loyalty to the party machine. Its novelty—in New Jersey—would seem to be explained by the allegation of the Chicago *Tribune* that for more than half a century that State has been practically owned by one or another great corporation. For some time the forces of reform within the Republican party itself have been in revolt against New Jersey's wonderfully organized Republican machine, and under the leadership of State Senator Colby and the daily press public opinion has for some time past selected Senator Dryden, who is president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and whose control extends over other powerful corporations, as the most available and important point of attack. In its last stages the fight against Dryden's reelection devolved upon eight Republican State legislators, among whom Senators Colby and Ackerman were perhaps the

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most determined. The machine adopted as its slogan "Dryden or Nobody"; and its candidate asked for a public meeting to discuss "frankly" his claims to reelection and to make a searching examination of his record. But at the last moment his physicians declared that his state of health would not justify him in undergoing the strain of such a discussion, and he withdrew from the contest. A "compromise" candidate was elected in the person of State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs, a man approved, it is said, by Dryden and the machine, and indorsed by all the reformers except Colby and Ackerman. Says the Paterson *Call* (Rep.):

FRANK O. BRIGGS,
United States Senator-elect from New Jersey.

"His election," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "will come as near to bringing together the warring Republican factions as would that of any man in the State who was eligible."

"But politically speaking, we regard Mr. Dryden's withdrawal from the contest as one of the best things that could have happened the Republican party of this State. The Democrats are disappointed and chagrined that things have turned out the way they have, for they have been hoping and praying that Mr. Dryden might be reelected, under the impression, and a logical impression, too, that the reelection of the Senator would likely result in the Democrats carrying the State next fall. We confess that we shared in this feeling. Not only were the Democrats hoping that Mr. Dryden would be reelected, but they were actually working to that end; and had Mr. Dryden been such a bad Republican that he would have accepted Democratic votes he might have had them for the asking—not because of any love for the Senator but under the belief that they would be helping their own party by so doing."

The Newark *News* (Ind.) approves Senator Dryden's course in withdrawing, and adds:

"This is not the time to further discuss the reasons for the general opposition to Mr. Dryden's reelection to the United States Senate. All these have been reiterated in detail and with all the vigor of positive, conscientious convictions. But it should be recorded that the sentiment which has manifested itself since his election to the Senate in 1902, and which has increased from that time until the present day, is far more certainly the outgrowth of the obnoxious political conditions of which he was the representative than of any impressions, erroneous or otherwise, with reference to Senator Dryden's official record or to his personal qualifications."

Turning to the subject of Dryden's successor, the same paper says:

"While Senator Dryden was unable to gain the coveted prize, he was strong enough to name the man who should succeed where he had failed, and to this extent he may be said to have triumphed in defeat.

"Senator-elect Briggs is best known to the people of New Jersey as the chairman of the Republican State Committee. He was formerly a member of the State Board of Education, and was Mayor of the city of Trenton from 1899 to 1902. In the latter capacity he is locally credited with having vetoed a perpetual-franchise ordinance, and with manifesting a creditable degree of independence and a desire to serve the interests of the people. . . .

"As to his views on great public questions, they are absolutely unknown. He is recognized as a 'regular,' and as one who believes thoroughly in the machine and its methods. His formal utterances as State chairman have not advised tolerance toward reformers and independents, and there was a time when Mr. Briggs believed that Theodore Roosevelt should not be nominated for President. From these matters of record and from the more important fact that he has been chosen as Senator Dryden's residuary legatee the inference will be drawn that he is in full sympathy with the policies that made the former repugnant to the independent voter. . . . . .

"The future of the Republican party in New Jersey will depend largely on his course in the United States Senate. The fight that was made against Senator Dryden was not personal, it was in antagonism to corporation influences and control. Mr. Briggs has very powerful corporation affiliations, but it may be said to his credit that last year he threw all his influence as chairman of the Republican State Committee in favor of the Equal Taxation Bill, and assisted in obtaining its enactment in the face of the railroad corporations. If this may be taken as an earnest of Mr. Briggs's attitude in the United States Senate on the great issue of corporation influence, the people of New Jersey may find that the right man has been chosen to represent them, and the Republican party will benefit accordingly."

"Every time a Dryden is beaten the power of boss rule and corporation government is weakened throughout the country," asserts the New York *World* (Dem.), which says further:

"For years John F. Dryden was not only the president of the Prudential, but he was the head of the Public Service Corporation and the real government of the State of New Jersey. Out of every dollar paid into his insurance company in the way of premiums only 28 cents was returned to the policy-holders. The rest was used to extend the power of the company and to monopolize the public utilities of Northern New Jersey. Mr. Dryden even had the Legislature pass a bill giving him the surplus in order that no legal question might arise as to the uses to which he devoted it. Mr. Dryden was a very powerful man. With a great life-insurance company, a great public-service monopoly, a great machine, and a great State government, he was probably the most strongly entrenched political dictator in the country. To-day Mr. Dryden is hardly less discredited than Platt and Depew. His overthrow has been accomplished in little more than two years.

"The same public opinion that smashed the Republican machine in New York, that obliterated Odell and made Charles E. Hughes Governor, has been doing its work in New Jersey. It will not stop until the State is emancipated from the domination of the Prudential Life Insurance Company and the Public Service Corporation. The public opinion that is cleaning up the governments of New York and New Jersey is powerful enough to clean up the politics of every other State. Some day it will be strong enough to wipe out Murphy and McCarren, destroy Tammany's corrupt alliance with the public-service corporations, and give New York City the kind of government it is entitled to."

On the other hand, the Dayton, Ohio, *Journal* (Rep.) is very cynical in its attitude toward New Jersey's reform movement. The fight against Dryden, it asserts, was "only partly justified"; and it goes on to say:

"The effort to make him the scapegoat for the guilt of a State and a whole series of legislatures will probably react in his favor in course of time. . . . It is a safe wager that two years hence the picture of reform in New Jersey, like the boy's drawing of a horse, will have to be labeled 'this is reform,' in order to be recognized."

We quote in part from Mr. Dryden's statement in his own defense, as given to the press:

"I do not understand that any one of these gentlemen [the eight legislators who opposed him] has made any specific criticism of any private or public act of mine, or has assailed either my personal integrity or my political fidelity. I understand these gentlemen to feel that the public opinion of the various counties which they represent is opposed to my reelection, and that in their opposition they believe themselves to be reflecting such public opinion. I understand further that that public opinion is supposed to be based not upon any fact in my public record as a Senator, but upon impressions as to my business relations, which are thought to create conditions incompatible with the discharge of my public duties. . . . . .

"I do not believe that it is thought that the management of the

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Prudential Insurance Company has earned or has received the disapproval either of the policy-holders or of the people of the State. In the investigation of the last two years the closest scrutiny has been brought to bear upon the transactions of the principal insurance companies of the country. Throughout this time nothing has been disclosed which would even tend to show that those who have administered the affairs of the Prudential Company have been unfaithful to their trust or have disappointed the just expectations of the humblest of their policy-holders. . . . But it is charged that I, and those associated with me, have unfairly profited by our connection with the company through the passage of the act of 1880, depriving the policy-holders in the Prudential of the right to vote for directors. As this charge is a matter of interest not merely in connection with my candidacy, but also to the thousands of our citizens who are policy-holders in the company, I shall examine it briefly. . . . . .

"When the original charter gave the policy-holders voting powers, it was not assumed that they would become so great in number nor so widely distributed as afterward proved to be the fact. Besides, in the development of the business new features were grafted upon its system which at the outset were not anticipated. By 1880 the future magnitude of the business began to be more clearly foreseen. The policy-holders extended beyond local limits, resided in different States, with the probability that the business would be extended throughout the entire country. They resided in all parts of the country—they had thus ceased to have the means of knowledge enabling them to vote intelligently in the selection of directors.

"Further, as I have said, no policy-holder had a right to a single dollar of the surplus. If the company profited, the stockholders were entitled to the profit. If the company lost, the stockholders sustained the loss."

He tells how, recognizing a moral tho not a legal obligation, his company has paid to "non-participating" policy-holders "large sums of money, amounting to about $7,000,000."

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THE GREATEST JUGGLING ACT ON EARTH.

Messrs. Hill, Harriman, Morgan, and Gould, sole managers and proprietors. —Keppler in *Puck* (New York).

THE CASE OF RALPH TYLER.

INTEREST, amusement, and, in some quarters, consternation are evoked by the newspaper statement that the President purposes to appoint a negro to one of the most lucrative offices within the gift of the Federal Executive in the State of Ohio. The man to whom rumor allots this plum is Mr. Ralph Tyler, a prominent colored citizen of Columbus, Ohio, and the post which is said to await him is the surveyorship of customs at the port of Cincinnati. The President admits, according to a Washington dispatch, that he is "considering" this appointment. Mr. Tyler is recommended for the office by Booker T. Washington, and in the past was indorsed by Senators Foraker and Dick for the consular service. The amusement of a section of the press is

WHAT THE PRESIDENT PROPOSES TO DO TO THE RAILROADS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

SHORTEN HIS HOURS.

Death is working overtime on all the railroads, and if Congress can reduce his labors it can't be done too quickly.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

COMIC VALENTINES FOR RAILROAD MAGNATES.

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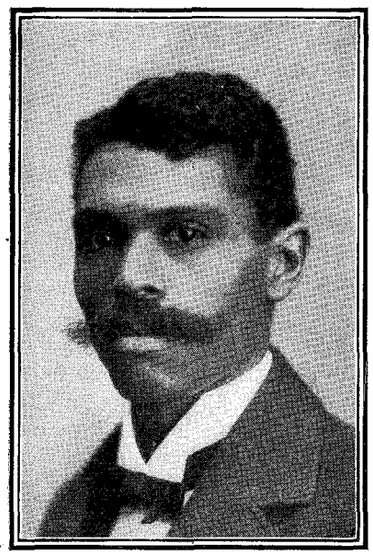
due to the fact that they see in it, in the words of the Atlanta *Journal*, "the first act of a very pretty little political comedy which Mr. Roosevelt has constructed." The paper here quoted, after referring to Mr. Foraker's persistent criticism of the President's action in the Brownsville case, and to the fact that there are fifty thousand negro voters in Ohio, asserts that the white people of Cincinnati and the State will not be pleased with the appointment, and adds:

"But Senator Foraker, to whom it would be natural for them to go in their displeasure, in order that he might use his influence in the Senate to hold up the appointment, can not help them. He is committed. How would these same negro politicians, for whose benefit he has been making such demonstrations in the Senate, regard it if he were to oppose the confirmation of the negro, Tyler, who is said to be slated for the Cincinnati job? He can not do it and be consistent; and on the other hand, the people of Hamilton County will give him no thanks for being the cause of this appointment.



RALPH W. TYLER,
Whom the President, it is said, will appoint surveyor of customs for the port of Cincinnati. When Senator Foraker was asked what he intended to do about this appointment, he is said to have replied that as neither he nor Senator Dick had been consulted, the questioner would have to ask "the third Senator from Ohio—Booker Washington."

"Mr. Roosevelt is not without a sense of humor. Mr. Foraker cries clamorously to high heaven that he loves the negro; Mr. Roosevelt sends him what he loves so well, and sits quietly and allows Mr. Foraker to explain various things to both the white and the black sections of the Ohio Republican party."

Whatever the effect of this impending appointment upon Senator Foraker, there can be no doubt, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, that it has brought consternation to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the President's son-in-law. To quote:

"Mr. Longworth comes from Cincinnati, tho he comes from there with difficulty; in fact, last time he nearly stayed at home, and this despite the active part taken by his wife in his campaign.

"Now the leading Republicans of Cincinnati have served notice on the most eminent son-in-law in America that if Ralph Tyler gets the job the son-in-law never can come to Congress any more. Hence the son-in-law has been at the White House three times a day pleading desperately with an exalted personage to keep Ralph Tyler away from Cincinnati so that the son-in-law can continue to come from there.

"Meanwhile the Republicans of Cincinnati, who are in all kinds of trouble politically and have been ever since a celebrated speech by Secretary Taft, are begging the President not to send Tyler there. They are urging him to send Tyler up to Cleveland, where the people are all abolitionists and won't mind. Cincinnati is too close to the Kentucky border to care much about William Lloyd Garrison."

A dispatch from Columbus to the New York *Sun* gives what purports to be the local attitude, and also states the position taken by Mr. Tyler. We read:

"Friends of the President have been appealed to here to get Tyler to say he will not accept the appointment. Tyler, however, practically declared to-day that he is in the race to stay.

"'I see no reason why I should not accept the office if it is tendered me,' he said, 'and I will accept it. I am with the President in his policy of giving the most competent men government positions, regardless of color; and I am willing to stand the test with any white man.

"'President Harrison offered me a position, and so did Senator Hanna; but I refused to accept. Now I will accept if I am appointed. Senator Foraker is one of my friends, and I think that he will not oppose my appointment. This race question should not enter into the matter at all. If I can't hold the job, if I am not competent, then let the President turn me out and give it to some man, white or black, who is competent.'

"The office of surveyor has always been held by white men of high standing, such as the present incumbent, former Mayor Amor Smith. It has become a sort of a respectable stepping-stone to retirement for men who are well off but who desire to keep in touch with politics for a few years longer. It is said that every white man in the Cincinnati office will resign the moment that Tyler is appointed."

"It always did make a difference whose ox was gored," remarks the Providence *Journal*, which goes on to say:

"Even Senator Foraker, who has been so greatly troubled at the presumed injustice done to negro soldiers on account of their color, can not induce his fellow Ohioans to refrain from expressing their dislike of negro office-holders. It was a patriotic act for the President to appoint Dr. Crum at Charleston; the latitude of Cincinnati changes the point of view. Whether the President will make the appointment in the face of all this indignation or will feel that he may injure himself more than Senator Foraker if he does make it is a matter of minor consequence. The significant feature of the case is the demonstration that prejudice against the negro is quite as strong in the North as in the South."

THE CANTEEN NOT TO BE RESTORED WITHOUT A CONFLICT.

IN recording a renewal of activity in the movement to repeal the Anticanteen Law THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 26 noted the fact that the temperance and religious press had of late been less outspoken in their opposition to this movement. An officer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union writes to explain that "the religious press is silent on the canteen question, for the question is settled to their satisfaction, and we have been assured by legislators at Washington that there will be no serious attempt made at this session of Congress to get the Anticanteen Law repealed." On the other hand, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, writing in *The National Advocate* (New York, February), warns the opponents of the army beer-canteen that they "are in danger of being caught napping," and asserts that "the portentous silence in some quarters is simply due to the fact that a well-organized 'still hunt' is under way." There are five bills for the restoration of the canteen now in Congressional committee, he says, "any one of which may be sprung at the opportune moment, that is, at the first moment when the people are sufficiently off their guard." To quote Dr. Burrell further:

"The secular papers, with a few notable exceptions, are lending themselves to this 'still hunt.' There are frequent articles, sometimes in editorial form, bearing upon the matter, and practically all on one side. As a rule, they abound in misstatements and perversions of fact. All efforts to correct them are vain. The columns of the secular press are generally closed against the advocate of temperance. How shall this be accounted for?

"For example, these papers say, quoting from Congressman Morrell, that 'there is an increase of drunkenness, disease, insubordination, desertion, moral and physical degeneration in the Army since the closing of the canteen' and 'ninety per cent. of those in command of posts have exprest a positive opinion that the Anticanteen Law has increased trials by court martial ninety-five per cent.' This is not only not true; it is immeasurably wide of the truth. The official figures of the War Department show that in 1900 there were 1,645 courts martial for drunkenness, and in 1906 (with canteen closed) 504. Does that look like a 'ninety-five-per-cent. increase'? But get the newspapers to print that if you can!

"And they say that practically all officers as well as soldiers

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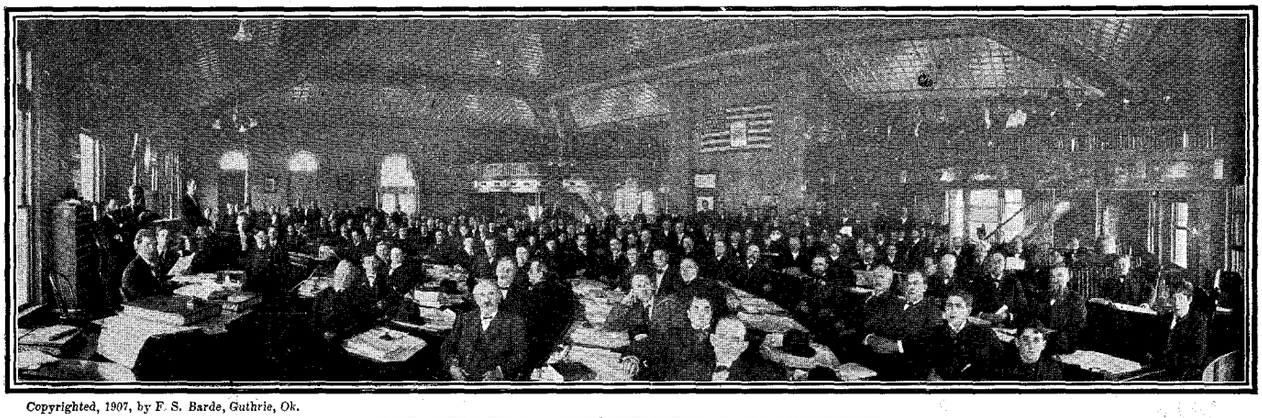

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THE OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This convention, now in session at Guthrie, is engaged in framing a constitution for the new State. The members are inclined to insert legislative provisions discriminating against the negro and prohibiting the employment of armed men by railroads in strike time. President Roosevelt has stated that he would veto a constitution containing the latter provision. What his attitude toward the Jim Crow clause would be is a matter of much curiosity. The convention consists of 100 Democrats and 12 Republicans. Its president is W. H. Murray.

favor the sale of liquor. How about Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Daggett, Henry, Boynton, Wilcox, and Stanley? How about Colonels Durbin, Gunder, and Gless? How about Surgeon-General Sternberg and Surgeon Genella, with others of like character? But you will watch the papers in vain to see their side of it. . . . . .

"But back of all others engaged in this campaign of the canteen stands the organized and mobilized army of brewers and distillers. It is these who command the 'still hunt.' It is these who control the literary bureau from which emanate the false and distorted pleas for the army dram-shop. There is, moreover, a tremendous subsidizing power in the advertising contracts of the secular press; and there are millions of money to enforce it. Prior to the exclusion of beer from the post-stations the sale of liquor to soldiers amounted to three and a quarter millions of dollars in a period of two years! Is it to be expected that the brewers and distillers will quietly submit to such a loss?"

The comparison between the number of courts martial for drunkenness in 1900 and in 1906 is cited generally by such of the religious papers as touch upon the canteen problem, and the Nashville *Christian Advocate* is forced regretfully "to suspect the daily press of being subsidized by the brewers." A principal argument for the restoration of the canteen is that more drinking is carried on outside the garrison under the present law than formerly existed under the rule admitting the canteen. "The facts," asserts *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco), "seem to be that canteen-drinking not only does not reduce, but actually increases, the amount of drinking." Many of the Catholic papers maintain an open-minded attitude, awaiting more evidence. "If the Anticanteen Law is a failure, away with it," says *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston), which adds: "He is no true temperance man who attempts to make prohibition fit all cases and conditions."

In a recent issue of *The Union Signal* (Evanston, Ill.), which is the official organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the organization, asserts, as did Dr. Burrell, that "renewed effort is to be made during this session of Congress to secure the restoration of the liquor-canteen in the Army." She goes on to say, in answer to certain arguments widely circulated by the secular press:

"The often-repeated statement that low dives and drinking-places develop in the vicinity of military posts because of the abolishment of liquor-selling in the canteen is disproved on authority of such men as Colonel Ray, of Kentucky; Major Nave, of California; General Daggett, of Pennsylvania. The reports of those who stand at the head of the several bureaus connected with the War Department do not contain any evidence to indicate that the present law produces bad results. In support of this I quote from a correspondent to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of recent date, who says: 'A few days ago the last annual report of Gen. George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate General of the United States Army, was issued. It states that the trials by court martial for drunkenness and other offenses were two hundred and four less than in the previous year. This report and those preceding it since the regimental liquor-saloons, commonly called canteens, were abolished, utterly refute the statement so frequently made that the discontinuance of these saloons has resulted in much demoralization in the Army.'"

SWETTENHAM AS "MR. DOOLEY" SEES HIM.

"A HAND acrost th' sea has been extended to us again," remarks "Mr. Dooley," as a prelude to enlightening "Hinnissy's" ignorance about a recent international incident at Kingston, Jamaica. "We rayceived it undher th' ear," he adds; and Mr. Hennessy shows interest. After describing Jamaica—such a "vallyable little Pearl iv th' Ant-Hills" that "if England had a few more iv thim she'd be broke"—telling the story of the earthquake, and enlarging upon the bonds of blood which prompted us to "bind up th' wounds in wan iv th' exthremities iv our Mother Counthry," the Philosopher of Archey Road digresses long enough to draw the following sketch of the "gr-reat man that has done so much to bind two sister nations in a perfect knot an' to show that tho blood may be thicker thin water, heads are thicker still." We quote from the Sunday magazine section of the New York *Times*:

"Sir Aleck Sweatingham was born in Fothringham Court Road in th' year eighteen thirty-four. He was a mimber iv an illus-threes fam'ly that had not been out iv th' parish f'r four cinchries. Arly in life he showed traits that marked him f'r a diplomatic career. No wan cud get along with him. At six he kicked a maiden lady who offered him gingerbread; at nine he bit th' parson who thried to make him a present iv a dhrum. Such traits cud not be lightly pushed aside. It was clear that he was destined be nature to rule over th' swarthy thribes upon whom alone the sun iv England sets an' sets hard.

"While still a mere youth he was dispatched to th' Island iv Booloojoo, in th' Indyan Sea, where he soon made a name f'r himsilf be formin' the native Rajahs into a Church iv England Definse League. His rise was rapid. First appointed in thirty-four, in sixty-three he was promoted to th' Gov'norship iv th' popylous Island iv Gazip, in th' Gulf iv Baf; population, 1860, two whites, five millyon blacks; salary, two millyon pice (£50). In rulin' this difficult province he made a gr-reat repytation, which extended as far as th' borders iv Swat. A man iv iron, cold an' hard, he inthrajooced hansom cabs dhrawn be natives instead iv th' old-fashioned rickshaw, induced th' Rajah to throw away his pagan turban an' adopt th' more seemly stovepipe hat, started a muffin bakery, an' took steps to abolish plural marredges.

"Fourteen years later a still more important honor was lavished

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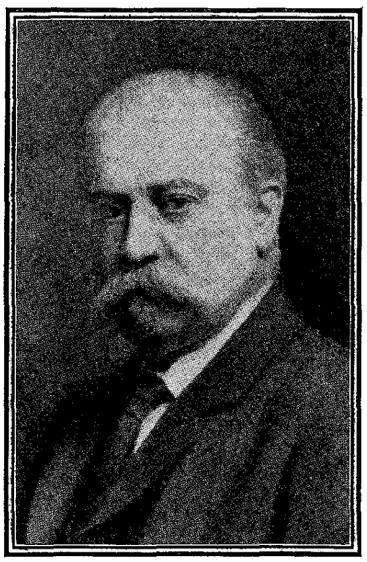
on him. Whin th' Gov'norship iv Plaguetown, on th' East Coast, was made vacant th' last name that occurred to th' Colonyal Office was Aleck Sweatingham, an' he was appinted. Afther surviving' f'r iliven years in this arjoos post he was again promoted at th' request iv th' on'y other white man in th' colony, an' rayceived th' important post iv Gov'nor iv Jamaica, an honor which few achieve an' still fewer desire. This completes th' career iv th' gr-reat man, which may soon be r-rounded out be his bein' fired. Ivrywhere he wint he made frinds where he'd been befure. In all th' counthries where he ruled he left a repytation f'r janiality an' repose. At laste, he niver had it with him whin he showed up at th' new job."



SIR ALFRED JONES.

He denies indignantly, and characterizes as "monstrous," the widely circulated stories of his inhumanity to American refugees after the earthquake.

Returning to the main thread of his narrative, "Mr. Dooley" tells how Admiral Davis, rushing with American war-ships and groceries to the stricken city, was "overcome be his rayception," and how "in his gratichood he landed throops to dhrive naygur prisoners back into jail, put up awnings on stores," *et cetera*, and how afterward some letters were written and received. In this inimitable version of the story we read further:

"He was amazed to receive almost instantly an effusive dispatch in th' followin' language: 'Get out iv here or I'll heave arf a brick at ye.' Th' Admiral replied: 'Gawd bless ye f'r ye'er kind wurruds. It is a happiness to me to meet ye'er Ixcillincy's approval. It shows that we ar-re bound together be ties iv common brotherhood an' th' common language iv Shakespeare an' others. I have th' honor to rayport that th' fleet undher my command has put up a tent, started two grocers in business, an' proticted a safe fr'm bein' robbed.'

"To which Aleck replied heartily: 'I don't know what th' divvle ye mane be a common language, but if ye're not out iv here by noon ye'll hear some language that's commoner thin anny iver used be Shakespeare, who'ver he may be. Get out, I say. Chase ye'ersilf. Beat it to th' deep sea. If ye don't hurry I'll send a naygur polisman to run ye in. If anny safe was took ye stole it ye'ersilf and have it hid now in wan iv ye'er scows. I've a good mind to go aboard an' search ye. Mis'rable Yankee fry,' says he. 'Take th' eastern channel,' he says. 'There are rocks there an' some sharks,' he says. . . . . .

"An' there ye ar-re, Hinnissy; another link forged in th' chain that hooks us up to our Motherland. It is such occurrences that makes us know that tho a sturdy Briton may be slow in speech, he still cherishes th' proper feelin' to'rd this counthry."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S MIGHTY GIFT TO EDUCATION.

NOT a word of carping criticism of John D. Rockefeller appears in all the comment on his gift of $32,000,000 to the General Education Board—not even a suspicion that he is trying to increase the burning of midnight oil. Even Mr. Hearst's New York *American* owns up that "the most appropriate time for considering the social perils of such a fortune as John D. Rockefeller's is hardly when he is parting with it for the promotion of knowledge." This gift, added to previous ones, brings Mr. Rockefeller's total benefactions to education up to a sum reckoned by various papers at from $80,000,000 to $158,000,000. One friend of the oil magnate says that Mr. Rockefeller himself does not know how much he has given, and it would take a long search through the books to find out. One important feature of the present gift is the fact that one-third of it is to be added to the permanent endowment of the board, and is likely to be used largely for secondary schools. The other two-thirds will be given from time to time for specific objects. It is intended that the gifts will be so conditioned upon the raising of other sums by each institution that it will eventually mean the addition of from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 to the educational funds of needy schools and colleges. The board said in their reply to Mr. Rockefeller:

"This is the largest sum ever given by a man in the history of the race for any social or philanthropic purpose. The board congratulates you upon the high and wise impulse which has moved you to this deed and desires to thank you in behalf of all educational interests, whose development it will advance; in behalf of our country, whose civilization for all time it should be made to strengthen and elevate, and in behalf of mankind everywhere, in whose interest it has been given and for whose use it is dedicated.

"The administration of this fund entails upon the General Education Board the most far-reaching responsibility ever placed upon any educational organization in the world. As members of the board we accept this responsibility, conscious alike of its difficulties and its opportunities. We will use our best wisdom to transmute your gift into intellectual and moral power, counting it a supreme privilege to dedicate whatever strength we have to its just use in the service of men."

Most of the newspaper editorials are devoted to expressions of admiration and good-will. The New York *World*, however, presents in its comment the following interesting information:

"Five allotments made by the board at the special meeting which received the notice of Mr. Rockefeller's endowment give some idea of the extent of its activities. The money goes to strengthen small colleges in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania—just the kind of colleges whose work, modest in the individual case but vast in the aggregate, the new British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, highly praises in his great work on the American democracy.

"The contrast between the wealth of the cities and States of the North and the frontier conditions of the South and West gives such a board its opportunity. The enrolment of students everywhere testifies to the eager general desire for education. It is lowest in Louisiana, Arizona, and Rhode Island—in the last case only because of much adult immigration. It is proportionally highest in Idaho, Washington, and North Dakota.

"But in the number of weeks' schooling a year which the different States are able to give and in the provision of equipment there is a great disproportion. New York City alone spends more money on public schools than is spent in all Pennsylvania; more than in the fourteen States from Delaware to Louisiana inclusive. The amount of money per inhabitant raised for public education for a few typical States follows:

State.	Per capita. 1903-4.	State.	Per capita. 1903-4.
Massachusetts	$5.42	Louisiana	$1.06
New York	5.63	South Carolina	.84
New Jersey	4.29	Alabama	.64
Illinois	4.18	Georgia	.96
North Dakota	6.25	Virginia	1.11

"In the face of these figures it is no wonder that in 1904 the average number of years' schooling of each inhabitant was twice as great in the Northern as in the Southern States. Yet in proportion to their material resources the Southern States have provided most generously for schools, the expense for each inhabitant having more than doubled since 1880.

"The disproportion between the resources of universities and colleges in the different sections is quite as striking. Those of the North-Atlantic States enjoy an income of $11,000,000 a year, those of the South-Atlantic States only $2,620,000. The North-Central division colleges have $11,469,000 a year, those of the Southern-Central division $2,333,000, those of the Western division, aside from California, $1,416,000.

"The income from Mr. Rockefeller's past and present gifts to

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the General Board, some $2,500,000 a year, does not look large when compared with the $376,000,000 that the country spends on public schools. But it is more than the entire income from all sources, public and private, of all the colleges in ten Far-Western States and Territories, more than that of the colleges in nine Southern Central States, and more than that of eight Southern-Atlantic States other than Maryland.

"Such a sum used wisely year after year to help education where its present support is weakest may do almost incalculable good in a republic whose very self-preservation depends upon the intelligence of its citizens."

The New York *Tribune* gives the following table of other notable gifts to education in America:

Andrew Carnegie—Libraries, universities, etc.	$150,000,000
George Peabody—Total educational benefactions	7,000,000
Stephen Girard—Girard College (now increased to $21,000,000)	8,000,000
Leland Stanford—Leland Stanford Junior University	20,000,000
Mrs. Leland Stanford—Leland Stanford Junior University	10,000,000
William Marsh Rice—Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.	6,000,000
P. A. B. Widener—Memorial Training School for Crippled Children	9,000,000
D. B. Fayerweather—Various colleges	4,000,000
Marshall Field—Field Columbian Museum	13,000,000
Cecil Rhodes—Anglo-American scholarships	10,000,000
Johns Hopkins—Johns Hopkins University and Hospital	7,000,000
Ezra Cornell—Cornell University, in land	6,000,000

MR. OLNEY'S DEFENSE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

INTEREST in the San Francisco school controversy at present centers chiefly in an opinion exprest by ex-Secretary of State Mr. Richard Olney, in a letter to Representative McCall, of Massachusetts. Mr. Olney argues that, since the treaty of 1894 with Japan specifies that it is not to be construed into a limitation of the police powers of the States, and inasmuch as the regulation of the public schools falls within the lines of police supervision, neither Japan nor the Federal authority has any ground of action against the authorities of San Francisco. Mr. Olney's opinion carries weight not only because he was at one time Attorney-General of the United States, but because as Secretary of State he took a leading part in drafting the treaty which he now claims to interpret. Article I. of this treaty, upon which the Japanese base their claim, provides that citizens of each country shall enjoy in the other full liberty of travel and residence, and full protection for persons and property; that in these matters they "shall enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights as . . . native subjects or citizens of the most favored nation." But the last paragraph of Article II., on which Mr. Olney lays stress, reads as follows:

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations in regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police, and public security, either in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

After quoting this paragraph in his letter Mr. Olney goes on to say:

"I am unable to see how the meaning and effect of the paragraph just quoted can be misunderstood. It embodies an exprest declaration that the stipulations of Article I. are in no way to affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to 'police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries.' In other words, the congeries of important powers, known as the police power, is untouched and unimpaired by this treaty. . . . . .

"It follows that, as it has never been doubted and will not now be, that the regulation of its public schools is an exercise of the police power belonging to each State, what California has chosen to do with reference to the San Francisco schools raises no question under the treaty with Japan, and is a subject-matter with which the National Government has no right to concern itself."

Such an opinion from such a source, thinks the New York *Commercial*, "can hardly fail to go a long way in bringing a lot of emotional Americans back to calmness and conservatism and a lot of irrational ones back to reason." The issue which Mr. Olney ignores, remarks the New York *World*, is "whether in the exercise of its police powers a State may lawfully discriminate against the citizens of any particular power who have been guaranteed in respect to the rights of residence and travel all the privileges of 'the most-favored nation.'" "Had San Francisco seen fit to establish separate schools for the children of all foreigners," it adds, "or even to insist that the children of no foreigners should participate in the benefits of the public-school system, Mr. Olney's argument might be unassailable."

Mr. Olney's interpretation of Japan's treaty rights is indorsed by the Baltimore *Sun* and the Baltimore *News*. A number of papers quote his argument editorially, but practically without comment.

ANOTHER CASE OF CHILD LABOR.

Isn't Japan overworking the Japanese schoolboy of San Francisco a little? —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

BOO!

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WAR-SCARE.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE SOCIALIST DEFEAT IN GERMANY.

THE final results of the German elections to the Reichstag are somewhat paradoxical. It was the union of the Center and the Socialists that defeated Dernburg's bill for a colonial grant of money. Yet while the Socialists have suffered a decided defeat

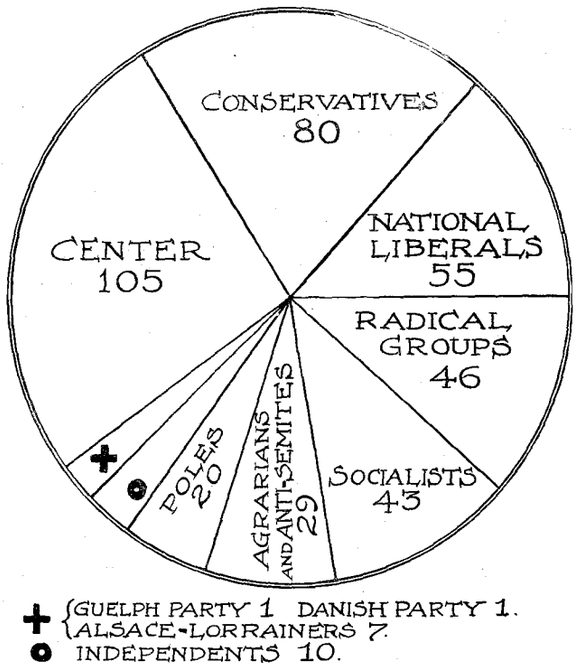

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES IN THE NEXT REICHSTAG AS A RESULT OF THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

and, as Bebel declares, have been "disillusioned" by the record of the polls, the Center has come out with an increase of five members. It is the influence of the Pope, some think, which has kept the Center from a practical disintegration, parallel to that of the Social-Democrats, and the new National Catholic party has lent its influence to keep the ranks of the Ultramontanes intact. *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), the official organ of the Socialists, recognizes also the influence of the middle class, the *bourgeoisie*, in the decision. Newly aroused, this powerful and numerous section of the population, largely in response to Chancellor Buelow's personal appeals to "non-voters," has earnestly taken part in the elections. These men stand largely for liberalism, and, as the Socialist organ remarks: "The cause of the Socialist repulse is to be sought in the close coalition of all the middle-class elements, with the exception of the Center, against the Socialists, and the participation in the elections of large numbers who ordinarily steer clear of political affairs."

Altho Buelow's electional war-cry, "Down with the Center, down with the Socialists!" has only been half realized, yet it is pretty generally admitted that a Liberal majority will be certain to carry out the world policy and colonial schemes of the Government. Thus the official *Nerddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) observes:

"The chief importance of the elections is to be found in the magnificent showing made by the liberal forces in every direction, and the elections have the character of a clear demonstration of the liberal mind against the Social-Democrats and against the entire Socialist propaganda. Moreover, it may be said with confidence that the national, colonial, and world campaign of the German people has won a brilliant victory over the destructive and revolutionary work of a party which has gradually lost all positive ideals."

The Conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten* considers that Germany has decided once for all in favor of the Kaiser's ideas, and particularly his plans for South Africa. To quote:

"Clearly the public is not willing to have anything more to do with a party which would allow our soldiers in Southwest Africa to perish miserably under a flood of derision, but who glorify the Russian bomb-thrower and drag the German Empire to the brink of revolution."

This view is echoed by the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), also Conservative. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) hopes that now the Socialist party will shake itself free from the "crude dogma, fanatical intolerance, and intellectual slavery" represented by such leaders as Bebel and Singer, while the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* remarks that "there can be no doubt that the political value of Liberalism in Germany has been greatly strengthened."

The *Germania* (Berlin), naturally enough, as the Ultramontane organ of the Clericals, preserves its serenity and regards less the defeat of the Socialists than the triumph of their allies, the Center. In fact, the Center, we are reminded, needs no Socialistic coalition to carry out the policy it inaugurated in the last Reichstag, and feels confident of its predominating strength as against the Liberals. Thus:

"No essential change has been created by the elections, in spite of the defeat of the Socialists. So long as the Center returns to the Reichstag with no loss of strength, but with an increase, there can be no real change in political conditions. Our good friends

EXTRACT FROM BUELOW'S SPEECH—"The idea of a personal government in Germany is absurd." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

whose word has been 'rather red than black' should now be convinced that the Center is still unconquerable, and they must admit that we will prove the strongest party in the coming Reichstag. Now, as before, our party can put in a weighty and important word at whatever parliamentary discussion. The dream of a liberal idea, of a dominating position for liberalism in the next Reichstag, is now hopeless, and the idea of 'Conservative-Liberal majorities' will at best only remain an idea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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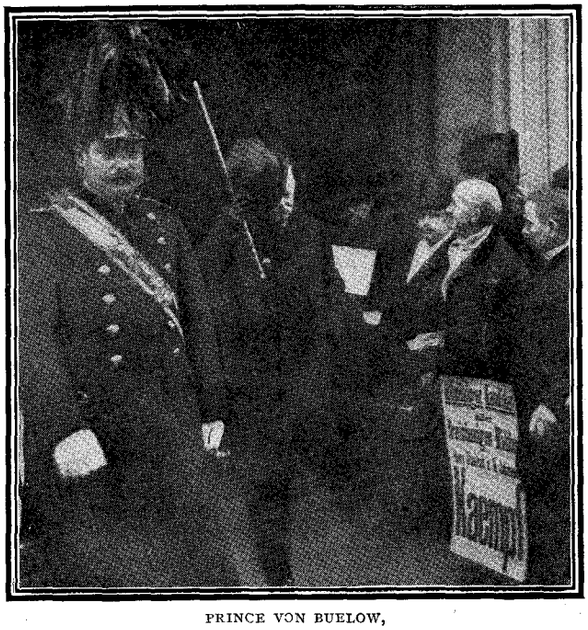
GEORG VON VOLLMAR,
Leader of the Social Democrats in Southern Germany.



PRINCE VON BUELOW,
Imperial Chancellor.
At his right, in the foreground, is the Imperial Forester.

TWO GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS LEAVING THEIR VOTING-BOOTHS.

NO SUCH THING AS RACE SUICIDE.

TWO long letters recently appeared in the London *Times* in which Mr. Sidney Webb, the well-known economist and professor in London University, pointed out the dangers of the decreasing birth-rate, and stated that the superior fertility of the Irish, the Jews, and even the Chinese might eventually result in their occupation of the present Anglo-Saxon country. These letters attracted much attention and prompted much discussion. According to James W. Barclay, who writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), there is, however, no such thing as race suicide. Under improved conditions of life families always and everywhere have become smaller. In the poorer classes they become larger, and the general population suffers no diminution. As he says:

"The important question at issue, which Mr. Webb ignores, is not the birth-rate, but the rate at which the population is increasing, and that depends as much on the deaths as on the births. If Mr. Webb and the Fabian Society had examined the statistics of deaths, as well as of births, in the Registrar-General's reports, they would have found, that while the birth-rate in fifteen European nations culminated about 1876 and, with the exception of Russia, subsequently continuously declined, the death-rate began to fall off about the same time and has continued to do so almost as rapidly as the birth-rate, with this result, that the net increase of population per 1,000 is now about as great as it formerly was. The prevalence of war and cholera among Continental nations interferes with close comparisons between their birth- and death-rates, but the English statistics . . . clearly demonstrate the fact, that the ratio of growth of our population is now little less than it was when the birth-rate was at its maximum; and, if the death-rate of children under twelve months old had decreased in the same proportion as of those above that age, the rate of increase would have been even greater."

The so-called "race suicide" is a mythical phenomenon. The law of nature is that races should increase from below, not from above. One of the best and most obvious means to prevent the dwindling of the Anglo-Saxon race is to take more measures to prevent infant mortality. To quote Mr. Barclay:

"Let us leave nature and the natural instincts of the English people to regulate the birth-rate, and let us take better care of the babies vouchsafed to us. The mortality among infants is the great blot in our vital statistics, and Mr. Webb deserves our best thanks for inviting public attention to the necessity of doing much more than heretofore to help them to live and to grow up, strong and healthy members of society.

"The far-reaching effects of nature's law of fertility bear closely on aspirations and opinions now prevalent. From the superior fertility of the poorer classes, it follows that population is renewed from below and not from above. Families of the higher classes disappear by infertility or degeneration, and are replaced from the lower classes, who then inherit the advantages of their predecessors. Nature thus, without injustice or partiality, gives in turn to individuals of every class a fair opportunity of securing her favors. Natural law is the true Socialist, the great leveler of all classes, and distributes systematically what are considered the advantages of this world.

"Mr. Webb, contrary, it would seem, to his Socialistic principles, regrets the superior fertility of the poorer classes, which, as we have seen, gives them an upward lift in the social scale, because he anticipates national deterioration must be the result. But let him be comforted: nature's laws do not vary, and the society of the present day is the outcome of the law of fertility he deprecates."

A Cure for the Opium Habit.—Recent projected legislation in Peking for the restriction of the trade in and use of opium provoked the remark in Chinese and Japanese papers that no law could cure an opium "fiend." What no law can do is now being done, however, by the leaf of a forest vine. According to the Rev. W. E. Horley, presiding elder of the Federated Malay States District, the Chinese young men in the Malay Peninsula, who have begun an antiopium movement, recently discovered a forest-creeper the leaves of which produce a decoction "which cures smokers of the opium habit." Mr. Horley, writing in *The Malaysia Message* (Singapore), speaks thus of his experience with this saving elixir which the missionaries are distributing to the public:

"The demand was more than the supply and we had to engage two coolies to help prepare the medicine. Never shall I forget the touching spectacle of these men eagerly asking for help; of children coming asking for the cure for their fathers; of wives for their husbands. Malays and Bengalees also came; Chinese miners, merchants, scholars, and shopkeepers came in their thousands, some bringing empty whisky- and brandy-bottles, others 'square-face' gin-bottles, for we told them that we could supply the medicine free if they would bring their own bottles. Never have I witnessed such a crowd of applicants! We supplied nearly

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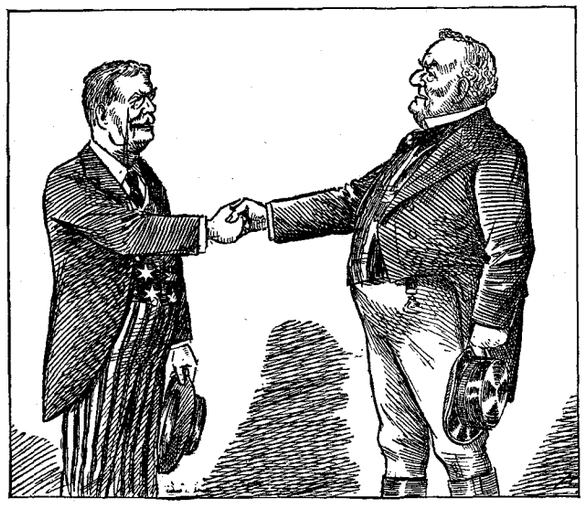
five hundred people a day, which would mean one thousand bottles of the medicine."

Mr. Horley observed the eagerness with which people desired to be released from the fatal habit. He himself bears witness to its efficacious results in reclaiming individuals, and he records as follows the effect which the cures thus brought about produced on the local opium trade:

"I made inquiries at the opium-shops and I found that eight retail shops were taking nearly $1,000 a week less, and that one wholesale shop was taking $1,390 a day less. From good sources I have learned that there was a decrease in the estimated government sales of opium, from October 16 to November 15 last, of thirty chests. This would mean about $44,000 decrease in money—certainly a striking proof that the medicine has done good."

BRITISH VIEWS OF JAMAICA'S GINGERY GOVERNOR.

THE early London press comments on the now famous epistolary effort of Governor Swettenham were duly cabled to this country and published throughout the length and breadth of the land. At that time the letter had not been authenticated by the British Foreign Office, and the press comments were naturally



ONLY A LETTER.

JOHN BULL—"Thank you, Mr. Roosevelt, for the prompt kindness of your Navy and your people in this terrible disaster at Jamaica! I know you have your own ideas about spelling, but you and I are not going to allow a single letter to make any difference to our friendship." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

guarded. Now that it has been certified as the Governor's production, his admirers take refuge in blaming the ministry for their spirit of "feeble pacifism" which had withdrawn the war-ships from the West Indian station and thus rendered intervention by a foreign Power absolutely necessary in the cause of mercy. The London *Daily Mail* thinks that the earthquake would not have upset the Governor's nerves if some British ships had been on hand. "He found himself in a critical juncture," it says, "without support from his own country," and it gave him nervous prostration. The London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, similarly, thinks that the humiliation of having to accept American aid jarred the Governor's courtesy out of equilibrium. "We must not leave out of account," it warns us, "the distaste which a stiffly independent man might feel when compelled to accept from another nation the assistance he might have thought should have been forthcoming from his own country." A correspondent of the London *Times*, however, answers these critics of the ministry by pointing out the fact that there was a British war-ship at Bermuda and another at Trinidad. Why they did not reach Kingston as soon as the American ships did, or for days afterward, however, the correspondent does not say. *The Westminster Gazette* comes back at the critics of the ministry by recalling that the depletion of the naval forces in these waters "took place nearly a year before it came into office," and besides, it adds, "it is absurd to expect that we can so arrange our ships that whenever an earthquake occurs one is at hand to render help."

In practically all these comments, however, it is admitted that Governor Swettenham made a bad blunder, and warm appreciation of America's aid is given. The London *Standard* says that in view of the Governor's indiscretion, "Englishmen will cordially appreciate Mr. Roosevelt's kindly message in reply to the thanks offered by this country for the services rendered by the United States squadron to the people of Kingston. Thus the diplomatic incident in regard to the Governor of Jamaica has, if we may say so, disappeared before it came into existence." The London *Times* remarks that the correspondence between Admiral Davis and the Governor, with "the extraordinary wording" of the latter's so-called jocose letter, "will be read in this country, we feel sure, with deep regret," and it sums up the feeling of England over the matter as follows:

"This lamentable close to a mission conceived in so admirable a spirit of international good-will will certainly not lessen the gratitude of the unfortunate colony and of Englishmen all over the world either to Admiral Davis and his blue-jackets or to the Government of the United States which sent them on their errand of mercy."

HOW STOLYPINE IS ENGINEERING THE ELECTIONS.

ALADIN, the peasant member of the last Douma whose bid for fame was so successful that the Government barred him from candidacy in the present elections, is now in England, and at that safe distance from the heavy hand of the bureaucracy he is telling how Stolypine is gerrymandering the vote. In early life Mr. Aladin spent eight years in England, after having been dismissed from a Russian university for political agitation, and there he imbibed many of the ideas that made some of his Douma speeches so violent that his own colleagues clutched apprehensively at his coat-tails. In the very issue of the London *Times* in which a dispatch from St. Petersburg announces the exclusion of Aladin's name from the voters' list of his own district, he sketches the lines of the political battle. What he calls the "opposing forces" consist, on the one side, of the Russian Government, whose adherents, he says, include:

"(*a*) The highest nobility.

"(*b*) The majority of government officials of all grades.

"These are the two leading elements, the source of all initiative. They are actively supported by:

"(*c*) The smaller nobility, with the upper middle classes.

"(*d*) The entire body of the clergy, with a few exceptions in country parishes.

"(*e*) All *Kulaks*, a class best described as money-lenders, close-fisted gentry (*kulak* = fist). These form no small proportion of the rural population, as in India.

"(*f*) The flotsam and jetsam of the large town populations, always spoiling for the fight, which is not likely to aggravate, and may make more endurable the circumstances of their miserable lives.

"(*g*) The backbone and ultimate support of the entire body—the army."

While it is difficult to classify the forces which constitute the Russian Party of Progress, observes Mr. Aladin, as all ranks of Russian life contribute members to it, the main elements of this party may be safely described as follows:

"(*a*) University men, the learned classes. These—professors, lawyers, journalists, engineers, etc.—are the leaders of the 'Cadet' party, whose rank and file is composed of the rising middle class of the town population.

"(*b*) The Hotspurs of the revolution, who, until lately, were the

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leaders of the working classes—mostly high-school pupils under the age of twenty-one, of impulsive character, always inciting their followers to action, which has frequently proved of questionable advantage to them, *e.g.*, ill-timed strikes.

"These two groups, which in the past have been not seldom at variance, are now being driven by the force of circumstances into concerted action.

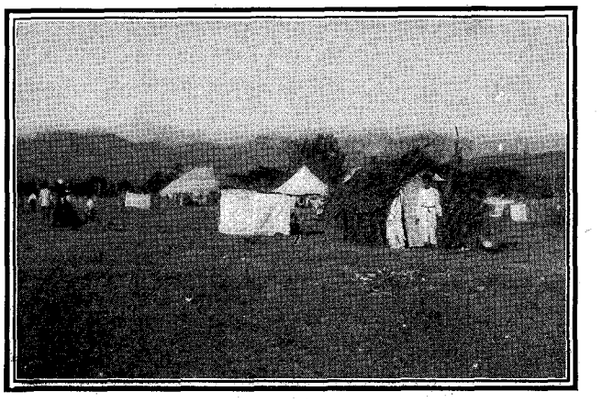
"(*c*) The working classes, which, with the above two groups, form the town elements of the party.

"(*d*) Discontented, poverty-stricken masses of the peasantry, mostly those who, from want of means to work their allotment of common land, have mortgaged them to *Kulaks*, as aforementioned."

The Government, however, is making a furtive but fierce war upon these antagonists of tyranny, reaction, and oppression. Its aim, we are told, is to eliminate from the actual field of contest as many of its opponents as possible. The methods resorted to are varied and ingenious. For instance, in the first Douma the peasants elected as their representatives in many cases men who, tho nominally members of their respective village communities, were in reality university men. Every peasant of the age of twenty-five then had a vote. Now the householders of each community are alone allowed a vote, and their candidate must be one of themselves. Another trick has been the disfranchisement of small freeholders, on various pretexts "too deep to be fathomed." Thus in ten districts enumerated by this writer 60,000 men have been excluded. The working classes were given the suffrage by imperial ukase before the election to the first Douma. Several Russian workingmen very often share a single room. A recent order denies the vote to a laborer who does not occupy a separate room containing a stove. To take one example, this ordinance excludes 30,000 voters in Odessa. Another new rule issued by the Minister of Ways of Communication runs, "no railway employees must be allowed to neglect their duties on election days," which practically disfranchises, says Mr. Aladin, 100,000 men. Another restriction is aimed at the trade-unions of engineers, printers, and shop assistants. These are all disaffected toward the Government, we are told, and always plotting strikes. Mr. Aladin thus describes the Government's action in this case:

"A fine of 1,000 rubles is imposed on employers who pay strikers wages for days of strike. Union leaders have been arrested wholesale, and governors of provinces have been given discretionary powers to expel any undesirable persons from their province,

"HOME-MADE."



EARTHQUAKE REFUGEES CAMPING ON THE RACE-COURSE NEAR KINGSTON.

with the additional hint that all unemployed are to be considered undesirables. Result—the governor issues orders to employers, through his police subordinates, to dismiss disaffected employees, who accordingly become unemployed, and as such are expelled from the province to wander into another, where, whatever else they may do, they at any rate can have no qualification to vote."

GIVING OUT AMERICAN SUPPLIES TAKEN TO JAMAICA BY THE "ALLEGHENY" AND THE "PRINZ JOACHIM."

Salaries of English Professional Women.—How those who enter such employments as are open to educated women are remunerated in England is seen from "The Fingerpost," a work recently published in London by the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women. American women may be interested to know how their British sisters fare. Among the amounts to be earned by beginners, after varied periods of training, we note the following: Health visitors, employed by city boards of health, $6 a week; sanitary inspectors, from $400 to $500 a year; government inspectors, $1,000 a year; hospital almoners, or secretaries, $500 a year; Church Army workers, $3.50 a week; school-teachers, $440 to $750 a year; teachers of gymnastics, $250 a year; teachers of cooking, laundry work, housekeeping, etc., under the Board of Education, $400 a year; teachers of the deaf, $200 to $375 a year; chemists' assistants, resident, $250 to $300, non-residents, $600; dressmakers' fitters, $10 to $15 a week; floral decorators, $130 to $150 a year; secretaries and clerks, $150 to $500 a year; librarians, $3.50 a week; gardeners, $300 to $350 a year; cooks, $100 to $150 a year. Commenting on these figures the London *Spectator* remarks:

"A university degree and an expensive education are not the most valuable possessions for a woman, any more than for a man, who wishes to make anything like a large income. 'The Fingerpost' does not include among the careers about which information is given to the beginner the career of the successful novelist or painter—perhaps wisely; hardly any information given on the subject would be valuable to the inexperienced. But it does point out several ways in which women have made, and can make, considerable sums of money, and it will be found, in almost every case, that the prizes go to the women who have, not brilliant university records, but patience, perseverance, and good heads for general business."

INTERVIEW WITH CLEMENCEAU.—"Are you, sir, really in favor of the *revanche?*" "Certainly I am, but not in the way of war. I am now engaged in curing the Curia with my stick; I am prodding on its rage for battle. So long as the Curia continues its present activity, throws itself into the arms of the Center in Germany, and spurs on the party to unheard-of effort, all is well. The Center swings Germany and will bring the country under its yoke—then we shall have enough of the *revanche*."—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

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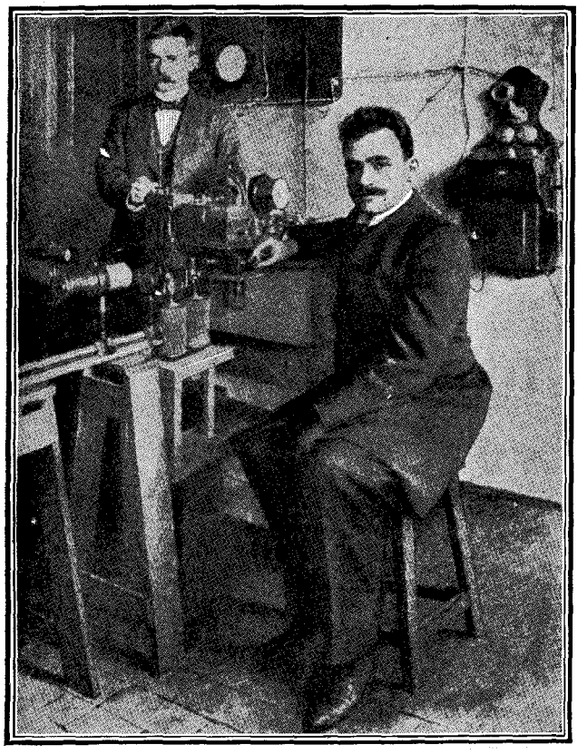
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRE.

A COMPLETE description of Professor Korn's apparatus for the transmission of photographs by wire, which has already been noticed in these columns, is contributed by Max de Nansouty to *La Nature* (Paris). The writer heads his article "Telephotography"—an unfortunate word, since it is already in use to denote long-distance photography through telescopic lenses. He is very



PROFESSOR KORN, OF MUNICH, WITH HIS FAMOUS TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

enthusiastic about Korn's invention and believes that it heralds the near approach of long-distance vision—"seeing by telegraph"—in which perhaps other experts will hesitate to follow him. After a detailed description of previous attempts along this line, which have met with greater or less success, Mr. Nansouty goes on to describe Professor Korn's device as follows:

"At the transmitting station is a glass cylinder turning on its axis and rising vertically, so that its surface has a screw motion. This is enclosed in a cylindrical dark chamber with the same axis, having a small opening through which a Nernst electric lamp casts a ray of light. The photographic film to be reproduced is rolled on the glass cylinder.

"Inside this cylinder is a reflection prism that sends the rays of the lamp vertically toward the base of the cylinder, after they have traversed the different points of the photographic film. Each of these rays has undergone a diminution of intensity depending on the opacity of the photograph at the point through which it passed.

"These refracted rays fall on a plate of selenium placed at the base of the cylinder and interposed in the circuit of an electric battery.

"It is well known that selenium has the property of conducting the electric current when struck by a light-ray or a luminous vibration; it behaves toward light-waves as a 'coherer' does toward electric waves in wireless telegraphy. Its conductivity depends on the intensity of the waves that fall upon it. Thus the selenium plate sends out over the line that connects the two Korn stations a series of electric currents.

"At the receiving-station the pulsations encounter a galvanometer, which is influenced more or less according to their intensity.

"This instrument, called a 'cord galvanometer,' consists of two copper wires on which is fastened a very thin leaf of aluminum; it is fixt between the poles of an electromagnet. When a current passes, the wires are deviated, and the little aluminum leaf changes position; it plays the part of a sort of valve, letting pass more or less of the light of a Nernst lamp precisely similar to that of the sendig-nstation. . . . What happens then?

"The light-ray, or rather the part of it that has been allowed to pass, meets a second glass cylinder covered with a black cylinder pierced with a hole and having a spiral motion precisely synchronous with that of the transmitting cylinder. This glass cylinder carries, rolled upon it, a sensitive film. Evidently each point of this film will receive exactly the quantity of light necessary to reproduce the corresponding point of the photographic film at the transmitting-station.

"Finally, the series of lines, which are slightly undulating, because of the spiral motion of the apparatus and the devices of regulating their synchronism, forms a reproduction of the original image.

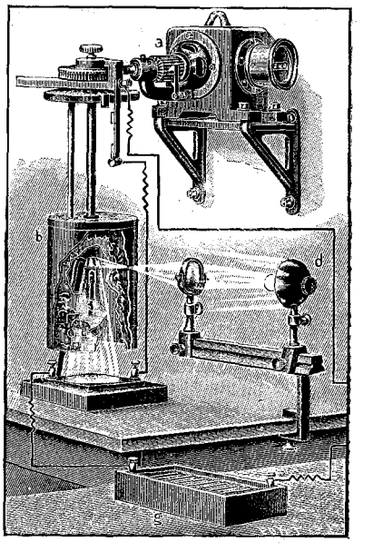
"The apparatus that assures this synchronism is of extreme delicacy, and consists of two conical wheels nested together."

Professor Korn has surmounted, with much ingenuity, another difficulty that has hitherto interfered with work of this kind—what has been called the 'inertia' or 'fatigue' of the selenium. We read:

"This curious metal, when it is caused to do work, shows, at the end of a short time, a sort of unwillingess to become a conductor under the influence of the light-ray, and thus to let the current pass in the circuit of which it forms a part. This property it has in common with many of the coherers used in wireless telegraphy.

"It became necessary to 'decohere' these mechanically, and this has led to the use of 'spontaneously decohering' coherers. Professor Korn triumphs over the 'inertia' of the selenium by means of his 'compensator,' which was quite recently described before the Academy of Sciences.

"This compensator consists of a second plate of selenium in the same circuit, and of two accumulators corresponding to the two plates. The inertia of the selenium is compensated at the receiving-station by a galvanometer which controls the illumination of the second plate proportionally to that of the first. By this means Professor Korn has done away with the fluffiness and indecision so evident on the first photographic prints at the receiving-station.



PHOTOTELEGRAPH TRANSMITTING-APPARATUS.

a, Motor; *b*, cylinder; *f*, prism for reflection; *d*, Nernst lamp; *g*, battery.

"Such is the present state of telephotography. We may assert, with its learned promoters, that, apart from all researches on 'seeing at a distance,' it will doubtless furnish the means of realizing this with brief delay.

"We may look forward to the time when the telephone—probably the wireless telephone—will be joined to the 'teleopt,' that is to say, to the device for long-disatnce vision, so that two interlocutors, hundreds of miles apart, may see each other as they are talking. Thus there will be a sort of transportation of the 'personality,' which would have seemed, a few years since, entirely within the domain of the imagination."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SOME THINGS SURGEONS CAN NOT DO.

THAT the daily press is inspiring the public with the idea that surgeons are capable of performing all sorts of impossible feats with the human body is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, January 19). He says:

"The amazing rubbish which the editors of substantial newspapers allow their subordinates to write and publish upon medical

LONG-DISTANCE REPRODUCTION OF A PORTRAIT OF THE CROWN PRINCE, MADE BY PROFESSOR KORN, OCTOBER 17, 1906.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CROWN PRINCESS, TRANSMITTED OCTOBER 17, 1906.

WORK OF THE PHOTOTELEGRAPH.

topics is almost beyond belief. Compulsory education has taught an enormous number of people in this country to read and write, but it has not yet gone far enough to teach them to think, or even to exercise such critical faculties as they may naturally possess. A loose statement, or the hyperbole of an eminent man, is published with as little comment, and often with greater display, than the most accurate and closely reasoned utterances."

Citation is made of a London daily which recently quoted an alleged saying of Professor Posner, of Berlin, to the effect that in future surgeons will find no difficulty in attaching a decapitated head to the trunk, provided the operation be carried out with sufficient rapidity. The same journal predicted that in time surgeons will be able to attach an artificial arm or leg to the body in place of an amputated limb, so that the outlook of surgical possibilities "is enough to make one dizzy." Such statements *The Hospital* stigmatizes as harmful to the ignorant and ridiculous to those who know. It goes on to say:

"They are harmful because they are untrue. . . . They are ridiculous because it is apparent to every one, who knows even the elements of anatomy and physiology, that no surgical procedure could ever allow of the immediate union of all the complex tissues severed in a beheadal or amputation, and it is only by instant repair that life could be preserved in such cases.

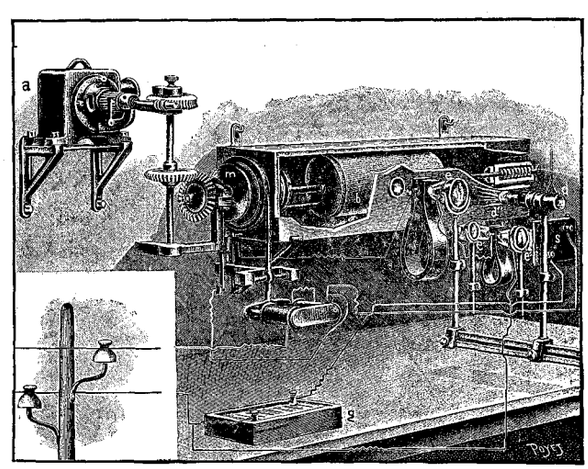
"Surgery is strictly limited in its methods and in its results by the fundamental facts of life. To the novice the recent advances in surgery appear stupendous, but to those who know the history of the art it is apparent that all the modern operations of which we are so proud were done by our predecessors—the only difference being that what they did occasionally, and by accident, we do regularly and by design. In the higher animals no organ or complex tissue can be wholly removed from the body, even for a moment, and yet live. The very exceptions are only apparent exceptions and prove the rule. When a piece of bone is grafted into a fracture, when a nerve or tendon is spliced into a nerve or tendon, and when a skin-grafting is performed with seemingly good results, it is not the extraneous bone, nerve, tendon, or skin which becomes incorporated. These structures serve simply as a scaffolding along which the new tissues grow. They give the line of direction and they may even afford the necessary stimulus, but when they have served their purpose they are carried away piecemeal, and leave not a wrack behind. Surgery, therefore, is not joinery, just as it is not butchery.

"Many a good surgeon would make a sorry carpenter or a bad butcher—for surgery demands a very intimate knowledge of the phenomena of life, as they are manifested, both in health and disease. The work of John Hunter and his pupils long ago showed how far removed is the science from the art of surgery. The art of surgery was carried to an acme by Cheselden, and many a one besides, but they had no science. It was left for Hunter to show that scientific surgery depended directly upon pathology; and for the Hunterian school, pathology was morbid anatomy and experimental physiology. The surgeon who best knows the course taken by disease obtains the most satisfactory results in his practise. He alone can forecast and, by forecasting correctly, can anticipate complications. A knowledge of morbid anatomy was, therefore, of immense advantage to surgeons. At a later time bacteriology developed as a branch of pathology; and the hand of the surgeon was still further strengthened, for he was then able to become prophylactic, and, by recognizing the cause of his failures, to avoid them. By these means, surgery has attained its present position, and there is reason to think that it can still advance along many paths, but until the secret of life is disclosed as a result of work proceeding from the physical and chemical laboratories of the world, the limitations of surgery are definite and final."

THE GERMAN MILITARY AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.

FOR the past three years the German Army has had the aid and cooperation of an organization called the "Volunteer Automobile Corps," recruited from the motorists of the Empire. This is described and highly commended in the *Journal des Débats* as quoted in *L'Automobile* (Paris, January 5) by Charles Malo. Says this writer:

"A distinction should be drawn clearly between automobiles that may be utilized in staff service and those that are to be used for transporting men, munitions, and war-material of all sorts. For the former purpose—carriages for headquarters use, for relay service, for paymasters, postal carriers and telegraphs—the problem is not difficult to solve: light automobiles and even motor-cycles, in some cases, will suffice for all purposes. . . . From this point of view the organization established by our neighbors is a model one. It dates from 1904, at which time was created, with



PHOTOTELEGRAPHIC RECEIVING-APPARATUS.

a, Motor; *b*, receiving cylinder; *d*, *d'*, Nernst lamp; *e*, *e'*, *e''*, galvanometer; *g*, battery; *m*, gear; *s*, selenium cell.

the active cooperation of the German Automobile Club, the 'Volunteer Automobile Corps,' which made its first appearance at the imperial maneuvers. It took part, with complete success, at those held at Taunus in 1905, where there were thirty-four cars (six for each army corps, four for the Minister of War, and eighteen for the direction of the maneuvers), owing to which the transmission of orders and the connection between army corps and cavalry divisions was made with the greatest speed. We should, at the

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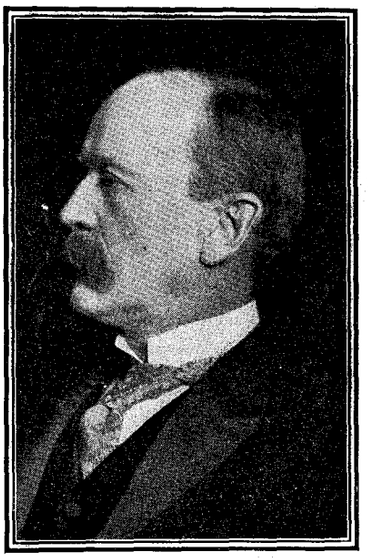
same time, note the special degree of intelligence with which this means of communication, whose abuse is so easy and so objectionable, was utilized. The authorities in command availed themselves of it as freely as possible, except—in commanding. The generals-in-chief did not, as elsewhere, use the line of battle as a convenient route along which their automobiles might make sixty miles an hour, and when the Emperor himself arrived, like an arrow, from Coblenz or Hamburg, he knew enough to stop at a given point and change his seat for the saddle.

"The Volunteer Automobile Corps is not a new military unit, which could not have been created without legislative consent, but a private institution analogous to the Red Cross, selected from the Automobile Club, . . . which signifies to the military authority those of its members fitted for this service. It is naturally required of them that they be fit for military service. . . . They must possess cars of approved construction, with explosion motors of not less than 16 horse-power, provided with a mechanic of German nationality, possessing a driver's license. The car having been accepted after previous examination and generally after a technical test, the owner agrees to serve—in war-time, without restriction; in peace, during four consecutive years, during which he may be called upon for three periods of not more than ten days each. . . . The volunteer automobilist is not precisely bound to military discipline, but he is obliged to execute punctually all the orders of the authorities to which he is subordinate during his service; any act of disobedience involves his immediate dismissal and his exclusion from the corps. He wears a special 'dust-gray' uniform, on which are placed eventually the insignia of rank."



MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,

For twelve years Director of the United States Geological Survey, and now appointed to the highest scientific office at the disposal of the United States Government.

The French author closes with a wish that this kind of organization may be adopted also in the French service. It places at the disposal of the army, he says, a complete automobile service under the most favorable conditions. With this arrangement the War Department has itself to provide only for the construction and purchase of cars specially adapted to particular forms of military service.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN.

THE secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, the highest scientific office in the gift of the United States Government, and one of the most conspicuous in the world, was filled on January 23 by the choice of Charles D. Walcott, for the last twelve years Director of the Geological Survey. Mr. Walcott's acceptance of the place, after it had been declined by Professor Osborn, of Columbia, is looked upon as a personal sacrifice, his devotion to his present duties and his value to the Government in his present post having hitherto prevented consideration of his name. From an article in the New York *Tribune* (January 24) we learn that Mr. Walcott was born at New York Mills, N. Y., on March 31, 1850, and became an assistant in the New York State surveys in 1876. That paper goes on to say of him:

"He was appointed assistant geologist in the Geological Survey in 1879, and took up a study of the Cambrian rocks, the oldest known on the globe. His paper presented before the Geological Congress in London in 1888 was epoch-making concerning studies of these important formations.

"In 1894 Mr. Walcott became the director of the United States Geological Survey, succeeding Major J. W. Powell. The Geological Survey has had throughout its twenty-seven years practically two directors, John W. Powell, from 1880 to 1894, and Mr. Walcott, from that time to the present. Both of these men have been not only investigators, but also strong organizers and executives.

"Under Mr. Walcott's direction the Geological Survey has more than doubled in the scope of its investigations and in the funds available for research. Its activities have reached out into all parts of the United States, covering all questions the successful answers to which underlie the development and largest use of the nation's resources in mineral wealth.

"Mr. Walcott's success as Director of the Geological Survey is, however, only one of his qualifications. To him is due much of the success of the reclamation service, and under his direction this service has grown and increased until it now employs more than five hundred civil engineers and assistants in constructing works in all parts of the arid West, under an expenditure of upward of $1,000,000 a month. All of this great work has been begun and the organization perfected without a breath of scandal or doubt in the public mind as to the economy and effectiveness of the operations.

"Mr. Walcott has served in times past as assistant secretary of the Smithsonian, in charge of the National Museum. He has also been one of the most active men in connection with the Carnegie Institution of Washington and president of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and he has taken a prominent part in all movements for the increase and diffusion of knowledge by original investigation and by publication of the results."

It will be remembered that there has been criticism of the Smithsonian of late, because its recent secretaries have been specialists, whereas its aim is a general one; namely, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge." The recent elections, however, indicate that the Board of Regents attach no importance to this point, Professor Osborn being eminent as a zoologist and paleontologist, and Dr. Walcott as a geologist. In this age of specialization it is not easy to find an "all-round" scientific man of national reputation. Herbert Spencer might have filled the bill, but such men are rare.

MILKING COWS BY MACHINERY.

OVER one thousand milking-machines are now in daily use in the United States, if we are to credit a preliminary report of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry (Washington, January 29). The author, C. B. Lane, tells us that efforts have been made by scores of inventors for more than half a century to make a machine that would milk cows satisfactorily and without injury. From 1872 to 1905, inclusive, 127 patents were taken out in this country alone for milking-machines or separate parts of them. Most of these have failed in some respect, and not until recently has any one of them gone into extended use. The prospect of their general introduction led to the experiments described in this report. Two different types of machine are shown in the illustrations, one worked by foot-power, the other by an electric or other motor. The report shows that the machines have the advantage in more than one respect over hand-milking. Says Mr. Lane:

"Naturally one of the first questions asked when a dairyman is considering the installation of milking-machines is: How much time will be saved by their use? . . . A glance at the general averages for thirty days shows that the average time required for one man to milk four cows with the machine was 13.02 minutes in the morning and 13.57 minutes in the evening, or a total of 26.59 minutes for the day. . . . In case of the four cows milked by hand it will be noted that it took an average of 21.88 minutes to milk them in the morning and 18.71 minutes in the evening, or a total of 40.59 minutes for the day. There was therefore a daily saving of 3.5 minutes per cow, or 14 minutes on four cows, through the use of the machines. It should be noted, however, that the

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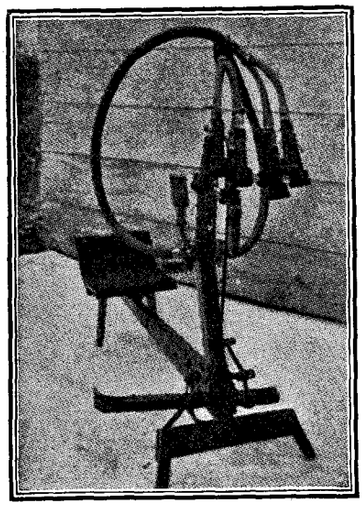
time saved by the employment of machines was not the result of greater speed in milking, but in the operator's ability to milk two cows at once. Indeed, one man can look after five machines milking ten cows at once, thus greatly increasing this saving of time.

"The pulsator can be adjusted so that the action will be fast or slow; 50 to 60 pulsations per minute is the rate usually recommended. The more rapid the pulsations the faster the machine will milk, up to a certain limit. The writer saw one cow, giving a good flow, milked absolutely clean with a machine in 2¼ minutes, the number of pulsations being 150 per minute. It is believed, however, that such rapid milking for any length of time has a bad influence upon the cow and after a time she might object. . . . . .

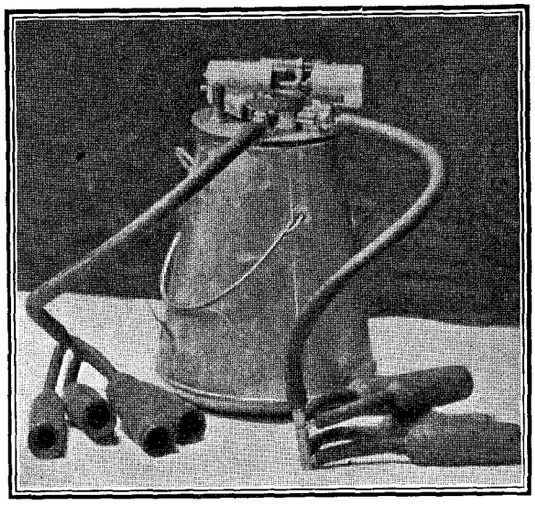


A FOOT-POWER MILKER.

"The yield of milk is perhaps the most important matter to the dairyman. Any method of milking that has a tendency to decrease the flow to any appreciable extent can hardly be considered practicable. This point was studied for a period of thirty days in this experiment with the milking-machine. . . . The total yield of milk for four cows during thirty days was 1,898.75 pounds from hand-milking and 1,960.25 pounds from machine-milking, not including strippings—a difference of 61.5 pounds, or 3.24 per cent., in favor of the machine."

Experiments with ten cows gave results that confirm these conclusions and show also that the machine-milked cows yielded more butter than the others. Some interesting facts are given at the end of Mr. Lane's report. Says the writer:

"It is of interest to note how the milking-machine affects a herd of cows the first time it is used. The writer was present in a barn of about forty cows on one occasion the first time the machines were put in operation. Some of the animals were a little restless at first, owing to the sight of the machines and the clicking of the pulsators, but soon they became quiet and reconciled to their action. One feature which is perhaps a little surprizing is that heifers took to the machines as readily as the older cows. . . .



A POWER MILKER.

The majority of the cows appeared to like the machines, and stood quietly chewing their cuds without manifesting any discomfort."

Mr. Lane believes that the general introduction of milking-machines would have an important effect on the dairy industry. He says:

"The scarcity of milkers and the unreliability of many of them have had a tendency to keep many men from going into dairy farming. Some dairymen who have been in the business have been obliged to give it up for this reason. Great interest therefore centers around the milking-machine, especially where the above difficulty exists. With the introduction of the milking-machine only about one-half the labor will be required to milk the cows, and it is believed that the labor employed will be of a higher class than heretofore and will also command higher wages. It is believed also that the advent of the milking-machine will have a tendency among farmers who now have small dairies to enlarge their plants and to make dairying their chief business. The trouble has been in the past that too many farmers have made dairying secondary to other work, and when anything had to be neglected it was always the dairy. For this reason the profits from their dairies have been small. Where the milking-machines have been introduced they have influenced dairymen to clean up their barns and take more pride in their work. This naturally will result in the production of cleaner milk and perhaps in some cases in better prices."

JOHN G. SNYDER,
Who invented the noiseless railway tie.

Mr. Lane's report is supplemented by one from Prof. W. A. Stocking, Jr., of the Connecticut Agricultural College, in which he shows that when the machines are kept clean the milk from them contains fewer bacteria than hand-drawn milk, altho, of course, carelessness in cleansing may make them nuisances rather than aids to the dairyman. In short, he says:

"The machines may be very effective in the production of sanitary milk if they are properly cleaned and sterilized [but] . . . they may be kept in such an insanitary condition that the keeping quality will not be improved, but may be seriously impaired. . . . With properly cleaned and sterilized machines the keeping quality of the milk may be very materially improved."

THE INVENTION OF A SLEEPLESS DRUMMER.

THE insomnia of one victim of railroad rattle and rumble now seems likely to bring sleep to thousands of other travelers. A steel cross-tie, stuffed with an asphalt composition, was thought out by John G. Snyder, a cigar drummer, during years of wakeful nights in sleeping-car berths when the roar of the rails made sleep impossible. This we are told in *Van Norden's Magazine* (New York, February), by Charles Warne Batting, who also informs us that a large order for these ties has been placed by the Pennsylvania road, which purposes to use them on part of its New York-Pittsburg line. He goes on to say:

"For many years the noiseless railroad has been dreamed of by these railroad-builders. . . . In the old days there was a great prejudice against railroads because of the noise they made, and time and again communities refused to give a right of way on this account. Decatur, a tiny Georgia village, rebelled at the invasion of the engineers who were building the Georgia Railroad from Augusta because it did not want to be kept awake all night by the noise of the trains, and the engineers changed their plans and built the road to a point six miles farther away, which marked

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the birth of Atlanta, one of the most prosperous cities of the great and growing New South. Decatur is to-day a small suburb of the splendid Southern city.

"Even now there is great hostility to railroads in the larger towns along the trunk lines because of the noise of the trains. . . . Millions of dollars have been spent by the roads to improve their roadbeds in a way that would diminish the noise of the trains. Appliance after appliance has been employed to procure what the road-masters call a 'singing track,' which is to say, a track that causes the wheels of a train to make a humming noise instead of the rataplan of bumpy sounds.

"John G. Snyder, a cigar drummer, a few years ago began to think the matter over. His life was spent on the railroads, and it was while traveling from town to town to sell cigars that he began to work upon the invention which now promises to make sure the noiseless railroad and work reform, if not complete revolution, in the construction of railroads the world over. He realized that the cross-tie question was growing more serious every year with the rapid depletion of the world's forests. Having been born and reared in the steel district of Pennsylvania, he knew that railroad-builders were already turning from the thin forest to the foundries for cross-ties. In Mexico iron ties have long been used instead of wood because insect life there causes the wood to rot very quickly. In South Africa, too, iron ties have been used because a little white ant-like insect works the ruin of wood.

"So it was a spirit of necessity after all that became the mother of invention in this case. Mr. Snyder worked for ten years on his steel cross-tie, all the while traveling from town to town selling cigars."

The device, we are told, consists of a steel case, or shell, filled with a composition of asphalt and stone. At the bottom the steel shell does not close upon the asphalt, but allows it to rest upon the ground, and it is this that furnishes the resilience which reduces the noise of rolling-stock to practically nothing. The rails are fastened on the tie by steel clamps, instead of spikes, which preclude all possibility of the rail spreading. To quote further:

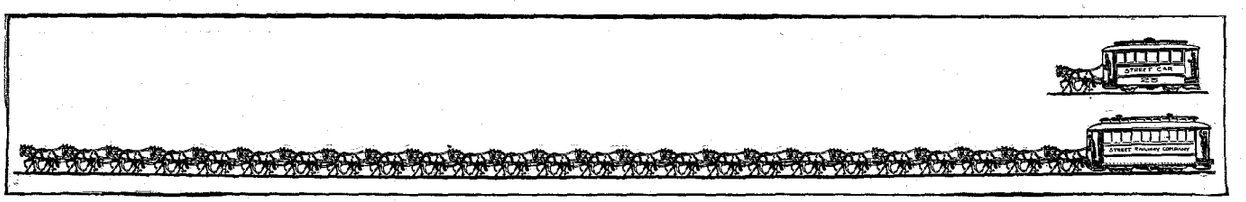
"Wooden ties cost from 65 cents to $1.90, according to the kind of timber used. Their average life is three and a half years. The Snyder steel and asphalt tie costs from $2 to $2.75, according to dimensions, but its guaranteed minimum life is twenty-five years, so that it would cost about one-fourth what the wooden tie and its seven renewals would cost in the twenty-five years. But Mr. Snyder, the inventor, asserts that his tie will really wear for seventy-five years, basing his calculation upon the service of steel ties already in use in Mexico. This would mean a rest for the forests of the world for nearly a century if all the railroads adopted the steel tie. This they will have to do eventually. . . . Railroads now go great distances to get their wooden ties, the cost is steadily increasing, the quality growing inferior each year. It is no longer doubted that the railroads must adopt iron sleepers or steel ties of some sort. . . . . .

"It is claimed for the new tie that a train makes practically no noise at all on a boadbed so constructed, this having been thoroughly established by experiments which have been made on the Pennsylvania, the Central of New Jersey, the New York Central, and other great systems. It is further claimed that the same principle of combining steel and asphalt can be used and will be used for constructing the roadbeds of city surface railways, insuring noiseless systems for the streets. No ties are used by the underground trolley lines of the Metropolitan system of New York, but Mr. Snyder asserts that the framework of iron now in use for roadbed structure can be made on the principle of his new cross-tie, and that such a thing as a noisy street-car need not be known in any of the cities of the country."

HORSES AND "HORSE-POWER" IN STREET TRACTION.

THE old-fashioned street-cars were drawn by two horses; the modern ones are driven by motors rated at from 30 to 50 horse-power. The conditions that make necessary such an increase in power were not recognized at first, so that some of the earlier electric roads were regarded as failures. Many readers of these lines can doubtless remember roads on which the authorities went back for a considerable time to horses after experimenting with the new electric traction. The trouble was precisely that which made the *Great Eastern* a failure—lack of sufficient motive power. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, January 26):

"Two horses were all that were required for drawing the ordinary horse-car; and when it was attempted to apply the electric motor, the inventor assumed that if he used a four- or five-horse-power motor he would be doing all that could be required; yet there is no doubt that the failure of all the early attempts to apply the electric motor to street-railway service was due, in part, to the small power of the motors. The conditions were underestimated, and the motor was far too small for the work required of it. Of course, there were other features of the equipment which gave trouble and led to breakdowns, and it was necessary to remedy these before success was attained. But it was not until the power of the equipment was greatly increased that it could be shown that the electric motor would come up to the requirements. Not until two motors, each rated at about 15 horse-power, were adopted as the standard equipment, was the running of the car satisfactory; and it was not long before this had been raised to two 25-horse-power motors for all except level roads.



HORSE-POWER OF A HORSE-CAR, AND HORSE-POWER OF A MODERN TROLLEY-CAR.

"It seems strange that it should be necessary to place mechanical apparatus in a car which is rated at more than twenty times the animal power that used to move the older vehicles; but this is due first to the fact that the cars are larger, and hence heavier, and they must run at a higher speed; and also to the fact that a horse is capable, for a short time, of working at a considerably greater rate than 1 horse-power. In other words, he has a large overload rating. On the other hand, the electric motor is rated for that power which it can perform continuously. Its ordinary performance is usually considerably less than this."

Another particular in which the new conditions require more powerful appliances is in devices for checking speed; yet even to-day, the writer reminds us, one may see large cars, moved by powerful equipments, depending upon a single hand-brake differing but little, except in its power, from the old brake of the horse-car days. He goes on:

"This fact is the stranger when it is remembered that during the time the electric railway was coming into prominence a change in the braking system of steam roads was made compulsory. Thus there was available a well-developed mechanical braking system; and, moreover, it was soon realized that the electric equipment itself offered a very effective method of stopping cars. In a number of cities, it is true, electric brakes of various types, or air-brakes, were adopted, and these greatly improved those systems by bringing the car under better control and increasing the safety of the passengers. Yet it is strange that the change from the old system to a newer one was so slow, and stranger still that it has not yet been made in all large cities."

In a new magnetic braking system just adopted in Cronenberg, Germany, two special central rails exert a retarding effect by induction on electromagnets carried below the car.

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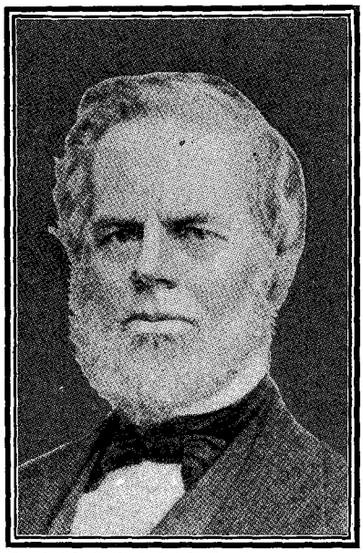
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MARK TWAIN ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF "SCIENCE AND HEALTH."

"I CAN not believe, and I do not believe," says Mark Twain, "that Mrs. Eddy originated any of the thoughts and reasonings out of which the book 'Science and Health' is constructed; and I can not believe, and do not believe, that she ever wrote any part of that book." With this verdict the latest work of Mark Twain, entitled "Christian Science," sums up his conclusions from the examination of the character and writings of Mrs. Eddy, drawn, as he avers, "from her own acts and words solely, not from hearsay and rumor." He further expresses his belief that "if anything in the world stands proven, and well and solidly proven, by unimpeachable testimony—the treacherous testimony of her own pen in her known and undisputed literary productions—it is that Mrs. Eddy is not capable of thinking upon high planes, nor of reasoning clearly nor writing intelligently upon low ones." Since an examination of all the ascertainable facts seems to point to the conclusion that even "the very first editions of the book 'Science and Health' were far above the reach of Mrs. Eddy's mental and literary abilities," Mark Twain believes that she has from the beginning "been claiming as her own another person's book," and that the only reason that person has not protested is "because his work was not exposed to print until after he was safely dead."



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PHINEAS PARKHURST QUIMBY,

From whom it is supposed Mrs. Eddy derived the "Great Idea" embodied in "Science and Health."

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MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

From a portrait taken about 1864, when she was under treatment by Phineas P. Quimby, the mental healer.

As to the probable author, reference is made to the name of Quimby, to whom current comment on Christian Science attributes the origin of its fundamental ideas. Mark Twain, however, points out the lack of the most important detail in establishing the true authorship in saying, "The Quimby manuscript has not been produced." The question to be solved, then, is whether Mrs. Eddy, for herself, hit upon the "Great Idea," that is to say, "the conviction that the Force involved was still existent, and could be applied now just as it was applied by Christ's disciples and their converts, and as successfully." Mark Twain admits that "it could have struck *her*, in due course," but finds it difficult "to understand how it could *interest* her, how it could appeal to her—with her make." The "Great Idea" is presented in this wise:

"For the thing back of it is wholly gracious and beautiful: the power, through loving mercifulness and compassion, to heal fleshly ills and pains and griefs—*all*—with a word, with a touch of the hand! This power was given by the Savior to the disciples, and to *all* the converted. All—every one. It was exercised for generations afterward. Any Christian who was in earnest and not a make-believe, not a policy-Christian, not a Christian for revenue only, had that healing power, and could cure with it any disease or any hurt or damage possible to human flesh and bone. These things are true or they are not. If they were true seventeen and eighteen and nineteen centuries ago it would be difficult to satisfactorily explain why or how or by what argument that power should be non-existent in Christians now."

The followers of Mrs. Eddy, says Mark Twain, look upon her as one who "has delivered to them a religion which has revolutionized their lives, banished the glooms that shadowed them, and filled them and flooded them with sunshine and gladness and peace." They can not, he admits, be asked "to examine with a microscope the character of such a benefactor"; but, he adds, "they are prejudiced witnesses." And further:

"To the credit of human nature it is not possible that they should be otherwise. They sincerely believe that Mrs. Eddy's character is pure and perfect and beautiful, and her history without stain or blot or blemish. But that does not settle it. They sincerely believe that she did not borrow the Great Idea from Quimby, but hit upon it herself. It may be so and it could be so. Let it go—there is no way to settle it. They believe she carried away no Quimby manuscripts. Let that go, too—there is no way to settle it. They believe that she, and not another, built the religion upon the book, and organized it. I believe it, too.

"Finally, they believe that she philosophized Christian Science, explained it, systematized it, and wrote it all out with her own hand in the book 'Science and Health.'"

Mark Twain is "not able to believe that." He adds:

"Let us draw the line there. The known and undisputed products of her pen are a formidable witness against her. They do seem to me to prove, quite clearly and conclusively, that writing, upon even simple subjects, is a difficult labor for her; that she has never been able to write anything above third-rate English; that she is weak in the matter of grammar; that she has but a rude and dull sense of the values of words; that she so lacks in the matter of literary precision that she can seldom put a thought into words that express it lucidly to the reader and leave no doubts in his mind as to whether he has rightly understood or not; that she can not even draft a preface that a person can fully comprehend, nor one which can by any art be translated into a fully understandable form; that she can seldom inject into a preface even single sentences whose meaning is uncompromisingly clear—yet prefaces are her specialty, if she has one.

"Mrs. Eddy's known and undisputed writings are very limited in bulk; they exhibit no depth, no analytical quality, no thought above school-composition size, and but juvenile ability in handling thoughts of even that modest magnitude. She has a fine commercial ability, and could govern a vast railway system in great style; she could draft a set of rules that Satan himself would say could not be improved on—for devilish effectiveness—by his staff; but we know, by our excursions among the Mother-Church's by-laws, that their English would discredit the deputy baggage-smasher. I am quite sure that Mrs. Eddy can not write well upon any subject, even a commercial one"

In conclusion we read:

"That with an eye to business, and by grace of her business talent, she has restored to the world neglected and abandoned features of the Christian religion which her thousands of followers find gracious and blest and contenting, I recognize and confess;

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but I am convinced that every single detail of the work except just that one—the delivery of the product to the world—was conceived and performed by another."

This book, which was written in 1903, and not published until now, coincides singularly with the history of Christian Science now running in *McClure's*. The February instalment plainly intimates that Mrs. Eddy derived her theories from the teachings of Quimby, who healed her of what she considered a mortal ailment. Quimby committed his ideas to writing, and Mrs. Eddy, so the *McClure* historian avers, used to spend much time reading and copying them. One of the names he gave to his system was "Christian Science."

TO RECLAIM WOULD-BE SUICIDES.

AN antisuicide bureau is one of the latest organizations within the Salvation Army. So far as information reaches us the work is confined to Great Britain, the bureau being established in London at the suggestion of the London *Daily Express*. Branch offices have also been opened at Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Bristol, and Glasgow. According to *The War-Cry* (New York), one hundred and ninety-four lives were saved during the first week of the bureau's operation. The causes which have impelled the majority of would-be suicides are set down as destitution, the aftermath of wrong-doing, loneliness, and unhappiness. To quote the words of Colonel Unsworth, of the Salvation Army, who has been given charge of the bureau and who conducts it through the method of personal interviews:

"The majority of the men have been so relieved at the chance of being able to unburden themselves to some one that this alone has taken a great weight off their minds and given them new hope. Many have promised to come back and see me again after they have put my advice into practise. *The Daily Express* has done a great work by making the suggestion to us of such a bureau.

"Letters have come from all parts of the country and from all classes of people. Several were sent by philanthropic societies, and express great satisfaction at the work we have undertaken.

"You may judge of the difficulties of the position when I say I have been asked to criticize a literary work, but everything is going splendidly, and I hope we shall accomplish a great amount of good. Undoubtedly an institution of this kind was badly needed."

Every case so far dealt with, says Colonel Unsworth, "has been absolutely genuine," and in not one instance has money been asked for. The applicants have been men of all classes, including chemists, agents, business men, actors, clerks, and mechanics. *The Express* prints a daily column rehearsing the life-stories of some of the cases presenting themselves at the bureau either in person or by letter. As related by Colonel Unsworth, we give a selection below:

"One of the first letters I opened to-day contained the following sentence:

"'Unless I hear from you before two o'clock to-morrow afternoon I shall be dead at that hour.'

"Imagine the terrible situation in which that appalling statement placed me. I had to take steps instantly to communicate with the man and prevent him fulfilling his threat.

"One man, who was greatly distrest, told me he had got into monetary difficulties, and had been making use of his employer's money for months. He was so desperate and so much feared the shame of exposure—he was a man in a respectable position—that he thought there was no way out except by jumping over a bridge. What could I advise him to do?

"I told him to go at once to his employers, tell them the whole of the facts, and offer to pay them back by regular instalments. He left me, much relieved in mind, and promised to do so. I am convinced that he will, and that everything will end happily. . . .

"Several men have written and called to say they have got into the grasp of blood-sucking money-lenders, are behindhand with their payments, and are being blackmailed, and fear there is no escape from dismissal from their posts. . . . . .

"Very remarkable are the cases in which men have been driven to thoughts of suicide by sheer loneliness. In one such to-day the man had been accustomed to family associations, friends, and home comforts. Then, already past the prime of life, he was compelled to come to London, where he knows no one. A lonely old bachelor, he was appalled, he stated, by the sensation of utter separation from his fellows, and as he wandered along the crowded streets he felt that he was an outcast for whom nobody cared a rap, and that this sort of life was not worth living. . . . . .

"Some cases take a long time to deal with, for I have to get at the bottom of the facts if I am to be of service, and this without pressing or hurting the applicants. I have to go into the affairs as carefully and conscientiously as a judge would, and it is a very difficult matter to deal with a man who has come to tell you the great secret of his life.

"Unless you get down to the man himself you can do nothing, and you must be very careful, and use a lot of ingenuity, guarding against being deceived by a plausible tongue or a pleasing appearance. These are often the most dangerous cases. . . . . .

"I have had many cases of respectable men who are in the greatest want. Will any employers give these deserving fellows a chance, and save them from death, from starvation? There have been men who have had good positions in banks, dry-goods houses, and breweries, and who have the best credentials. Only ill-fortune has brought them to their present state.

"They have gradually got out of touch with employment, and have lost all hope. In all cases they are really worthy men, capable of satisfying any employer.

"One old man told me he and his wife had both determined to commit suicide, for they did not know how to live. He was a business man, and altho he was craving for manual work, no one would have him because he was not physically strong enough.

"A different case was that of a foreigner who had married an English girl, with whom he was deeply in love, and had stolen his employer's money in order to provide her with luxuries. He was sent to prison, and when he came out he found that his wife had thrown him over. Think what his state of mind must have been!

"A third man had been earning £600 a year at one time, and was a university man. He lost his post without being to blame, and now can not get even the inferior work which kept him going for a time. His wife has had to go out as a governess.

"'It is the humiliation of the thing that goes through me,' he said. 'No one will believe me, and callous repulses have given me a horror of the stony-hearted, unfeeling world.'"

"NEW THEOLOGY" AMONG BRITISH CONGREGATIONALISTS.

BRITISH Congregationalists are at present agitated over a movement within their body designated as the "New Theology." The principal figure in this movement is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, whose utterances are vehemently discust in the religious and secular press of Great Britain. Mr. Campbell himself objects to the term "New Theology," but since it has come into common use, allows it to stand for the "tendency toward liberalism in modern religious thought," of which he has become the spokesman. He prefers to regard the term as denoting "an attitude and a spirit, rather than a creed." In *The Daily Mail* (London), Mr. Campbell utters his objections, in the name of the new movement, "to the formal statements of belief which have distinguished the theology of the past," and declares that "the starting-point of the new theology is belief in the immanence of God and the essential oneness of God and man." The following is in part Mr. Campbell's new profession of faith:

"We believe man to be a revelation of God, and the universe one means to the self-manifestation of God. The word 'God' stands for the infinite reality whence all things proceed. Every one, even the most uncompromising materialist, believes in this reality. The new theology in common with the whole scientific world believes that the finite universe is one aspect or expression of that reality; but it thinks of it or him as consciousness rather than a blind force, thereby differing from some scientists. Believing this, we believe that there is thus no real distinction between humanity and the Deity. Our being is the same as God's,

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altho our consciousness of it is limited. We see the revelation of God in everything around us.

"The new theology holds that human nature should be interpreted in terms of its own highest, therefore it reverences Jesus Christ. . . . . .

"The new theology looks upon evil as a negative rather than a positive term. It is the shadow where light ought to be; it is the perceived privation of good; it belongs only to finiteness. Pain is the effort of the spirit to break through the limitations which it feels to be evil. The new theology believes that the only way in which the true nature of good can be manifested either by God or man is by a struggle against the limitation; and therefore it is not appalled by the long story of cosmic suffering. Everybody knows this after a fashion. The things we most admire and reverence in one another are things involving struggle and self-sacrifice.

"The new theology watches with sympathy the development of modern science, for it believes itself to be in harmony therewith. It is the religious articulation of the scientific method. It therefore follows that it is in sympathy with scientific criticism of the important religious literature known as the Bible. While recognizing the value of the Bible as a unique record of religious experience, it handles it as freely and as critically as it would any other book. It believes that the seat of religious authority is within (not without) the human soul. Individual man is so constituted as to be able to recognize, ray by ray, the truth that helps him upward, no matter from what source it comes.

"The new theology, of course, believes in the immortality of the soul, but only on the ground that every individual consciousness is a ray of the universal consciousness and can not be destroyed. It believes that there are many stages in the upward progress of the soul in the unseen world before it becomes fully and consciously one with its infinite source. We make our destiny in the next world by our behavior in this, and ultimately every soul will be perfected.

"From all this it will surely be clear that the new theology brushes aside many of the most familiar dogmas still taught from the pulpit. We believe that the story of the fall, in the literal sense, is untrue. It is literature, not dogma, the romance of an early age used for the ethical instruction of man. We believe that the very imperfection of the world to-day is due to God's will and is a working out of Himself with its purpose, a purpose not wholly hidden from us.

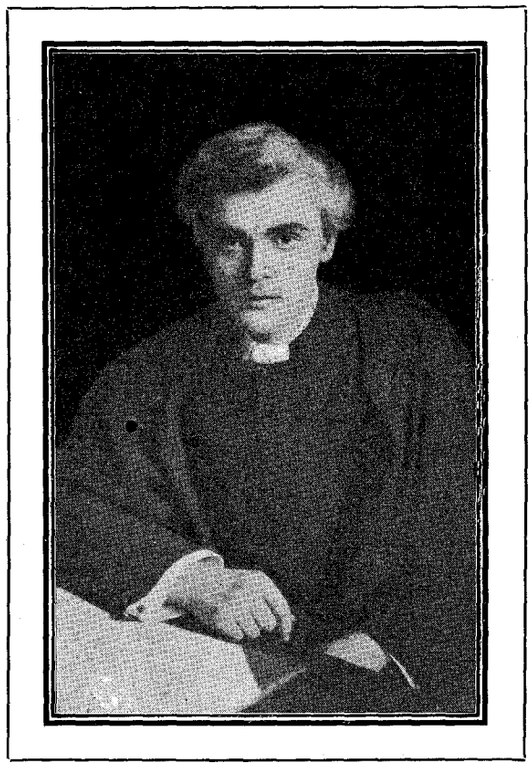
"The doctrine of sin which holds us to be blameworthy for deeds that we can not help, we believe to be a false view. Sin is simply selfishness. It is an offense against the God within, a violation of the law of love. We reject wholly the common interpretation of atonement, that another is beaten for our fault. e believe not in a final judgment, but in a judgment that is ever proceeding. Every sin involves suffering, suffering which can not be remitted by any work of another. When a deed is done, its consequences are eternal.

"We believe Jesus is and was divine, but so are we. His mission was to make us realize our divinity and our oneness with God, and we are called to live the life which he lived."

The movement has become much more than a consensus of opinion. A body known as the New Theology Union has further organized itself into a "League for the Encouragement of Progressive Religious Thought," with Mr. Campbell as its president. These utterances and activities have created a most unusual amount of comment. Opinions from every conceivable source have been vented by the public press. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, the vigorous ex-chairman of the Congregational Union, thinks the leaders of the new movement are ill-informed, and have taken their inspiration from one class of German works, while neglecting through lack of acquaintance, "the very powerful work on the positive side," and especially the "work in pure theology founding on the distinctively Christian experience." In reply to questions why "Congregationalism does not get rid of theological freaks," he points out, in the London *Tribune*, that as Congregationalism stands "for the entire Free-Church principle of spiritual autonomy, each church is inviolate; and, so long as it agrees with its minister, nobody, and no body, has a right to interfere." Personally he thinks that "some popular attempts at theology are like a bad photograph—under-developed and overexposed."

The Tribune (London) also prints the views of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who has more than once turned aside from "mere literature" to deal with theology. He thinks, paradoxically as usual, "that the new theology is much less rationalistic than the old theology." Mr. Campbell, he says, "only asks us to give up a theology that does account for the visible facts, in favor of a theology that doesn't." We quote him to this effect:

"Mr. Campbell says that God is immanent, that evil is negative, that it is only a shadow where there might be light. The old theology did explain Whitechapel, or was at least consistent with



REV. R. J. CAMPBELL,
Of City Temple, London.
He is the principal figure in the movement among British Congregationalists known as the "New Theology."

it. The old theology said that man had indeed been planned upon divine lines, but that some mystical mistake had been made by him from the beginning, so that he was separated from the God in whom alone he could really rest. He was a prince, but an exiled prince. Now Whitechapel is consistent with the idea of an exiled prince. All the greed and tyranny and insane selfishness which make Whitechapel what it is are consistent with the idea of a fallen god. They are consistent with the idea of a strange being who retains the divine energy, but has lost the divine peace. But they are not consistent with the idea of a creature from whom a good god is not separated at all, a creature in whom God is 'immanent,' and all of whose activities are the mere 'self-expression' of God. . . . . .

"The nigger-driver will be delighted to hear that God is immanent in him without any further trouble, and that his bursts of savage temper are the self-expression of a benevolent creator. . . . .

"Once grant that there is a perfect being behind the world, and the doctrine of the Fall, of original sin, and of positive evil follow by the mere process of keeping one's eyes open and walking down the street. Once prove to a man that he is a child of God, and he will infer for himself that he is a fallen child. Once let a man admit the dogma that Mr. Campbell admits, and the man will deduce from it by himself all the dogmas that Mr. Campbell denies."

W. Robertson Nicoll, the former friend and supporter of Mr. Campbell, writes a long article in *The British Weekly* (London) exposing the weaknesses of the latter's theological training and

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deploring the presumption and arrogance of his utterances. Mr. Campbell, he says, "is constantly pronouncing on the gravest questions without having studied one of them at first hand." Again he writes: "We have read several of his recent sermons, and have been amazed and disconcerted by paragraph after paragraph of ignorant dogmatism, inconsequent thinking, and misty generalization."

HOW THE POPE'S PHYSICIAN EXPLAINED SPIRITUALISM.

THAT spiritualistic phenomena prove to us the existence of a hierarchy of immaterial beings of a higher rank than man and endowed with physical strength superior to his, is the theory enunciated by Dr. Lapponi, the late physician to the Pope.

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI,
Late physician of the Pope.

"Spiritualism," he said, "teaches, us as plainly as we could desire, the reality of that supernatural world of which rationalism and materialism . . . strain every nerve to prove the non-existence."

While the phenomena of Spiritualism have at last obtained recognition from a number of scientists and theologians, the cause and origin of such manifestations are subjects of much discussion. The astronomer Flammarion is at present publishing a series of articles in *La Revue* (Paris) in which he describes what he has witnessed at many séances. While a firm believer in the genuineness and authenticity of such manifestations, he hitherto has hesitated to propound any explanatory theory. In the *Liberté* (Paris) a further contribution to this question is made by Étienne Chasles, who states the views of the late physician to the Pope. Dr. Lapponi's views, as this writer remarks, are particularly interesting from the fact that he was a devout Catholic, as well as being in intimate relations with the Supreme Pontiff. As Mr. Chasles observes, "inasmuch as the Church at Rome considers spiritualistic phenomena to be merely demoniacal manifestations, it is of necessity very rarely that an active Catholic meddles with the controversies that are raging around the subject of Spiritualism." Mr. Chasles continues as follows:

"Dr. Lapponi enumerates the most characteristic and common spiritualistic phenomena and declares that science is compelled to acknowledge them as 'not only superior, but even absolutely contrary, to the most general and most familiar laws of biological, physical, or physiological science, and that they are of a supernatural order.' Spiritualism teaches us, as plainly as we could desire, the reality of that supernatural world of which rationalism and materialism earnestly, but vainly, strain every nerve to prove the non-existence. It is, moreover, found that those who most assiduously ridicule or discredit Spiritualism, when in its fairest and noblest form it makes a part of religion, are among the first to acknowledge its claims when it manifests itself in its basest and most abject form under the direction of an ordinary medium."

Dr. Lapponi next considers what are the causes of genuine spiritualistic phenomena. He postulates the existence of superhuman beings, invisible as air or gases, which stand, in an ascending scale of power and dignity, between the nature of man and the absolute perfection of God. He says:

"When we consider the exertion of intelligence, of will, of love, or hate which is manifested in many spiritualistic demonstrations, there really is nothing illogical in opining that immaterial beings are the operating agents. I mean that these demonstrations are not caused by a fluid or dynamic emanation issuing from the body of the medium, now assuming a material and visible, now an invisible, form. Nor do they result from the intervention of forces as yet unknown, natural altho occult, superior and perhaps contrary to the natural forces known to us. They are caused by the entrance upon the scene of veritable spirits. Our reason does not recoil from the thought, which philosophy permits us to entertain, that, in the graduated series of created beings, there are beings to be found of a higher rank than man, and endowed with physical strength superior to his. These form a line of ascending perfection, a hierarchy which, as it extends upward, becomes more and more perfected, until it ends in a Being of absolute perfection, the most intelligent, the most powerful of all, the origin, cause, and end of all things. To these beings we attribute, in our poor, human method of expression, the title of *spirits*, as tho we wished to compare them to air or gases, because, like the air, they elude the apprehension of our sense of sight."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PHASE OF PRISON-REFORM WORK.

THE federated-church idea appears as a new phase of religious work in prison reform. As a result of the efforts of the Rev. W. E. Edgin, chaplain of the Indiana Reformatory, the scheme is said to have "passed the experimental stage" in that institution, and seems "destined to enter into the larger plans of prison reform." As explained by the Rev. W. B. Grimes in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), the demand for the work arose from a special revival meeting held last spring at the Indiana Reformatory, at which one hundred and ninety-eight converts were made. "How to provide for their fellowship in the visible church, while enclosed in the walls of a reformatory," became a vital question, says Mr. Grimes. This had to be solved by devising "some practical organization that would in no way interfere with their previous church preferences." The problem was met, we read, by a "federation" of all who might desire this fellowship, who had a clear prison record during the preceding six months, and who were willing to subscribe to the following creed:

"1. I believe that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. 2. I know and confess that I am a sinner. 3. I now accept Jesus as my personal Savior. 4. I believe it is my duty and privilege to confess Christ before men, and desire, in obedience to his command, to observe the holy sacrament of baptism and the Lord's Supper in fellowship with his people. 5. I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the only rule of faith and practise, and I will endeavor to shape my life and conduct in accordance with their teachings.

"I further promise to live a true life and be obedient to the rules of the institution, and should I fail in either I agree to withdraw from the membership of the federation. I desire to be affiliated with ——— denomination."

The meetings of the "federation" do not take the place of the compulsory services of the reformatory, but are purely voluntary, explains Mr. Grimes, and membership therein is conditioned on the observance of a correct discipline of life, and is forfeited on any infraction of the rules of the institution. To quote further:

"The aim is to impress on all persons in the reformatory that Christian morality is possible even within the grim walls of the institution. The practical feature of the work is that men live this Christian life and convince the guards that they are doers of the Word and not hearers only. . . . When men are paroled they are given a certificate of introduction to any religious organization with which they may wish to affiliate."

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LETTERS AND ART.

LONGFELLOW A CHURCHGOING POET.

IS churchgoing good for poets? asks one of the many critics now moved by the Longfellow centenary to furnish a new appraisement of our "laureate." The writer, Mr. Francis Gribble, qualifies immediately the shock of his question by desiring it

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THE LONGFELLOW CENTENARY MEDAL.
After the clay model by Bela S. Pratt, sculptor.

to be considered "purely from the literary, and not at all from the religious, point of view." Longfellow's case, he thinks, "illustrates and illuminates the rule" that it is not. The great poets, he reflects, "have not been much addicted to worshiping in temples made with hands." Not even Wordsworth followed the practise, he adds, "in spite of the fact that his orthodox Christianity has lately earned him the diatribes of Prof. Georg Brandes." Mr. Gribble thinks that Matthew Arnold's formula that poetry is a substitute for religion might very well have been deduced from the practise of the poets themselves. "They may be—they sometimes have been—caught by the contagion of the prayer and praise; but they can not stand the sermons, for they have not docile minds." While Longfellow is sometimes set forth as the exception to this almost universal rule of poets, Mr. Gribble thinks the "exception is only apparent," and proceeds in *Putnam's Magazine* (February) to show how in his case the rule is "illustrated and illuminated." Thus:

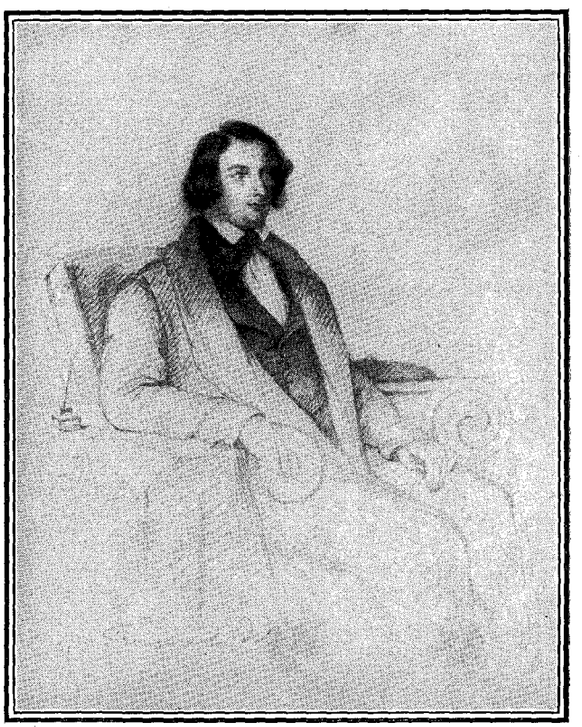
"Nothing irritates the reader of Longfellow's diary more than the recurring hebdomadal references to the Sunday's sermon. They are almost abject; anybody might have written them. Once a week, with distressing punctuality, we observe Longfellow putting on his best clothes and going somewhere to be edified, and expressing satisfaction at the edification which he had received, just like a churchwarden, a sidesman, an elder, or a deacon—or even an old woman. It never seems to have occurred to him that the poet is no less a teacher than the divine, and that it is his function to seek for the eternal truths which the rigid formulæ of the churches and the vague phrases of the theologians conceal from the serious inquirer. One reads the record, sighing, 'If only this worshiper would go out before the sermon! Then, and not otherwise, there might be hope for him.' But one sighs in vain. Longfellow never went out before the sermon. He had far too docile a mind for that.

"And, of course, he paid the price of his docility. His limitations as a poet are precisely the limitations of the man who is perpetually seeking edification from the pulpit. It would be untrue to say that he makes no appeal to intellectual readers, but he certainly makes none to their intellect. An intellectual reader may admire his work as he admires a pretty child, or a pretty piece of embroidery, or even a simple plaintive ballad. But the effect passes 'like the ceasing of exquisite music,' and no permanent trace remains. There has, one feels, been no new thought, and no fresh reading of the riddle. The Sunday's sermon has been versified; edification has been set to music; the conventional has been restated less conventionally; the obvious—or what passes for such with the churchgoers—has been embellished by some beautifully pathetic anecdote. Longfellow, in short, has played a suitable voluntary at the close of the evening service."

No doubt, says Mr. Gribble, "it was largely because the obvious thus bounded his horizon that Longfellow became so quickly and so widely popular." "His readers had never realized before how beautiful were the implications of their own quite commonplace ideas; and the poet who had shown them this was rewarded in his later years with an almost embarrassing homage." The simple and easeful and sheltered life that he was enabled, through favoring circumstances, to lead, was just the one, according to Mr. Gribble, that so "limited a genius" required to reach its full development. We read:

"He had a keen sense of the beautiful, but also a keen appreciation of the orderly. He had nothing to say—no message to deliver—that could not just as well be delivered from the pulpit. It is doubtful whether he would ever have discovered such a message in any experience, however unusual or painful. He was the type of man of whom one can safely say that it is well for him to settle down early, seeing that that is the fulfilment of his obvious destiny. He was born to be the poet of the obvious and the humdrum. There have been plenty of others; but he towers above them."

When, however, all is said by the "literary critic," it still remains to add that Hawthorne admired him and had "Evangeline" read to him shortly before his death. "Where Hawthorne admired," Mr. Gribble declares, "none need be ashamed to enjoy or to acknowledge their enjoyment." On the positive side of Longfellow's qualities Mr. Gribble has this to say:



By courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

LONGFELLOW AS A YOUNG MAN.
From an old print.

"The case is decidedly one in which overrefined critics have

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gone astray by trying to prove too much, or by supposing that their damaging demonstrations cover the whole ground. Nothing is easier than to make a list—a very formidable list—of Longfellow's deficiencies. He mixt his metaphors, and he meditated too much among the tombs without being inspired to any but trite and obvious reflections. He was equally devoid of humor and of passion, and his intellectual outfit consists of a 'store suit' from a theological emporium. On these points the hostile critics may claim that the court is with them. But when these points have been made and admitted, there remains a great deal to be said on the other side.

"Longfellow may have had as little to say as Keble or Dr. Watts; but he said it infinitely better. Whatever he could not do, he could at least tell a story and paint a picture. That is the secret—to take a minor illustration—of the vitality of his Poems on Slavery. . . . . .

"The qualities of the Poems on Slavery are also, in a more eminent degree, the qualities of 'Evangeline.' The subject was first offered to Hawthorne, who refused it. There was no sin and no ancestral curse; and nothing but ancestral curses and sins inspired his genius. For Longfellow the story sufficed. He hated pessimism, but he loved pathos, as Dickens and all the optimists have loved it; he saw the exquisite pathos of life's journey ending in a lovers' meeting—too late, and yet in time. He saw, too, how he could set it in a picture—a characteristic picture of the old America of the days when men had leisure and had not begun to advertise, and the woodsman's ax was heard only on the fringe of the vast virgin forests. He not only wrote of the forest primeval, but he realized it; he not only saw it, but he made his readers see it too. Of course, there are bad lines in 'Evangeline,' just as there are bad lines in almost everything that Longfellow ever wrote. . . . His images, too, as in 'The Psalm of Life' and 'The Reaper and the Flowers,' are often confused and confusing. Images crowded his mind, and he did not always stay to sift and sort them. But it is none the less his imagery that constitutes his characteristic excellence.

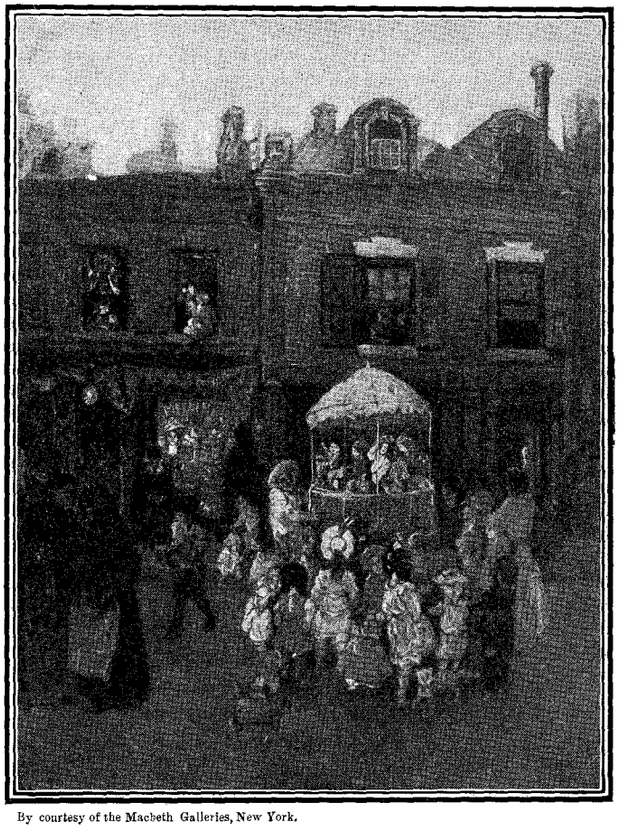
"The similes are not obvious, and they do illuminate the picture.

> Blue were her eyes as the fairy flax,
> Her cheek as the dawn of day,
> And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds
> That ope in the month of May.

"Only a poet could have written that; and one could fill this article, if space allowed, with admirable examples of the same art. 'Evangeline'—and not 'Evangeline' only—abounds with such illuminating imagery."

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, writing in *Munsey's Magazine* (February), sees in Longfellow "the type of the American citizen." He adds:

"He seems to be . . . American not merely in his poetic themes, but in the homelike qualities of his existence. His personal dignity, his quiet humor—of which he possest an abundant store—his love of what is sane and wholesome, his cordial friendships, and his united household—all these together sum up the things which, as we like to think, belong to the American ideal."



By courtesy of the Macbeth Galleries, New York.

"THE STREET CAROUSEL, EAST SIDE, NEW YORK."

From a painting by Jerome Myers.

This artist, in the judgment of a critic, reproduces, "in the great tradition of *genre*," the "visions of our slums."

TO REVIVE THE ART OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

THE branch of art that employs itself with the interpretation of every-day life ought to be revived, says a critic in the New York *Evening Post*. He adduces as a good if not the highest reason for a return to this field of art, known as *genre*, that we should thereby "open the eyes of our generation to the beauty that lies at its door," while at the same time we should provide for posterity "some worthy memory of our walk and conversation." It was romanticism, declares this writer, that "dealt familiar painting its death-blow." Since Géricault, Delacroix, and the landscapists of the thirties, "it has been imperative that painting should be imaginative," and for two generations painters, in devoting themselves to the imaginative, have painted "the exotic," "the unfamiliar." Thus:

"The search for the overtly picturesque has led from Polynesia to Finisterre—in both directions. Orientalism has been the extreme phase of the movement that has been quite as pronounced in the numberless illustrators of peasant life. Landscape has not escaped the romantic glamour, the country being exotic to the town-dwellers. Moreover, the infatuation with natural scenery itself is pure Rousseauism. Even the so-called realist movement has been merely a bastard romanticism. Its subjects have been almost without exception *outré;* its appeal has been, not to experience, but to surprize or shock."

To return from these remote excursions into the romantic to the field of the familiar would open up for posterity a world indicated in the following:

"Our anecdotage need not be handed down; it will surely become stale before we are gone; but the look of our streets and interiors is as worthy of commemoration as the little salons of old Amsterdam or the piazzas of old Florence. What stands in the way is the cheapness and prevalency of photography, which gives merely the data, falsifying the impression of the times, and even more the surfeit of illustrations, superficial and mannered, which seem to be the record we wish, but are actually nothing of the kind. For seventeenth-century Holland we may consult Hals, Terburg, Jan Steen, the Ostades, Metsu, and a score of others. For nineteenth-century America our grandchildren will consult the files of the magazines. The difference speaks for itself."

Earlier American painters, such as Mount and Eastman Johnson, the writer points out, "had an eye for the characteristic in our life, and a hand to present it with charm." Tho their successors are few, there are "happily . . . suggestions of a revival of this homely art." Paradoxical as it seems, "it is the impressionists who bear the gifts." To quote:

"It is the followers of Manet and Monet, who profess an entirely impersonal devotion to problems of light, that are actually producing, as if incidentally, the best *genre* painting. At home one may recall Childe Hassam's occasional excursions in this field, Tarbell's transcripts of country-house and studio life, the fresh and vivid impressions of New York streets by Glackens, John

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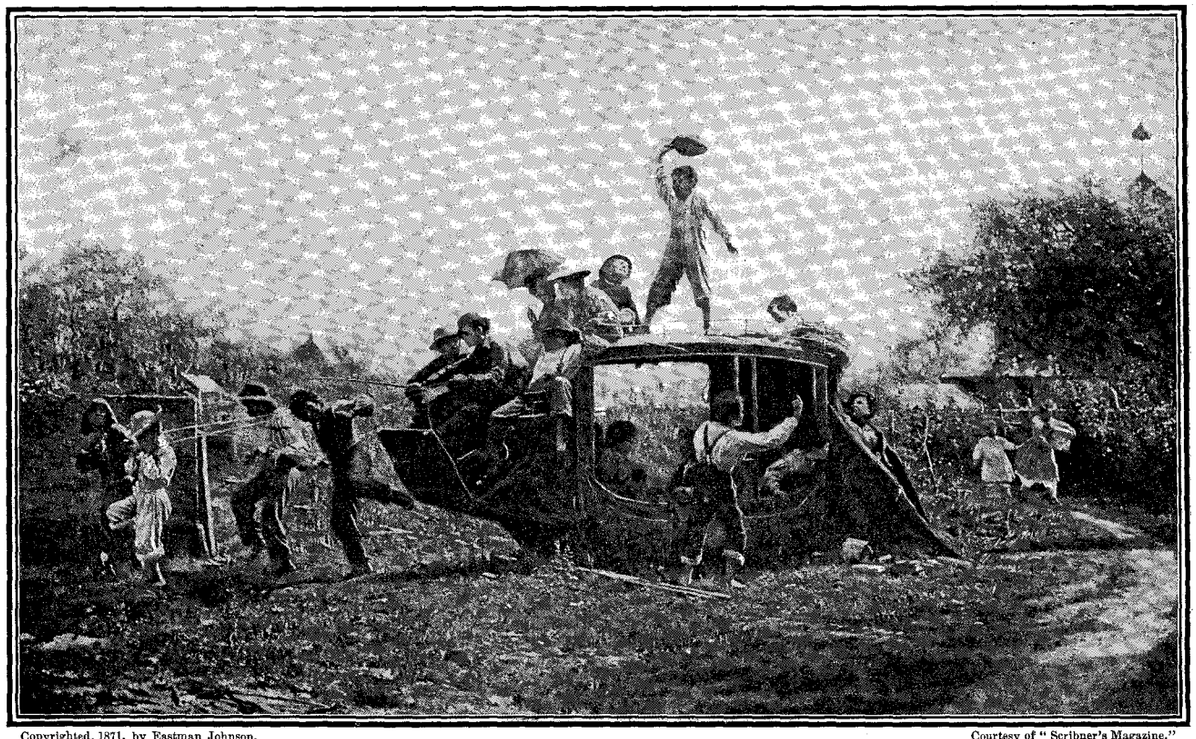
Sloan, and George Luks. Good *genre* is rarely brusk; it wants a quiet relish of the human comedy. Truly in the great tradition of *genre* seem to us Jerome Myers's visions of our slums. Here is the brooding quality that constitutes the dignity of a homely art; here is the balance between personal interests and play of chromatic light and shade, that one notes in the sober products of the Dutch school. One may observe also in the so-called 'intimists' in France—the latest offshoot of impressionism—an approach to the mood of true *genre*, tho they all make, for our purpose, an exaggerated use of artistic mystery. An intimist crossed with a well-trained but open-minded realist should make pretty nearly the ideal recorder of our times. But there will be rather little encouragement for such a person so long as half-trained and over-refined people unite in an equally benighted indifference to one of the most engaging and satisfying forms of graphic design. Especially, we must first be delivered from the tyranny of the belated and inexorable romanticists."



Copyrighted, 1871, by Eastman Johnson. Courtesy of "Scribner's Magazine."

"THE OLD STAGE-COACH."

From a painting by Eastman Johnson.

This painting, dating from about 1870, is the most popular of the artist's works in "the familiar *genre*."

Does the Ten-cent Magazine Make for Mediocrity?—The many in America may be stimulated by the ten-cent magazine, but the few are obliterated, thinks the Detroit *Free Press*. By the many is meant, of course, the mass of the people who, it thinks, have been raised "to the plane of a fairly intelligent reading public." *The Free Press* views "the few" as the "masterful personalities, isolated geniuses" who write; and the process carried on by the ten-cent magazine it sees as the following:

"No sooner does a new literary messenger burst into light than his fitful but promising flame is discovered by the cheap magazine and exploited in such fashion as to at once gorge and satiate the public taste with his peculiar output and sap the fiber of the new author's ambition. The ten-cent magazine induces overproduction. Its message is ephemeral, and its appetite voracious. Imagine how cheap and tawdry Sudermann would have become had a hundred ten-cent periodicals clamored for his output at so much a line. Tolstoy a fevered contributor to the monthly magazine would soon be Tolstoy a writer-down to the mob, an artizan, not an artist. Isolation, indifference to time, . . . seem to be necessary for the perfection of creative work."

AMERICAN DRAMATISTS ON THE NATIONAL DRAMA.

THE national drama which can brand itself "American" ought to reflect the "national spirit, the more or less national point of view." In this terse formula Mr. Langdon Mitchell states his view of what should constitute the long-looked-for American drama. His latest product, "The New York Idea," now being presented by Mrs. Fiske, may be said to live up, more or less, to the faith of its author. In similar phrase the question is answered by Mr. Clyde Fitch, Mr. Charles Klein, and Mr. William Vaughn Moody, whose pronouncements we read in the Boston *Transcript*. Mr. Mitchell, who is declared to have written in "The New York Idea" "the first high comedy by an American and dealing with American life that our stage has known in some years," presents his view in this wise:

"What is really necessary in a national drama is nothing external, nothing outside, for instance, dress and the description of the fleeting manners of a decade. The essential thing in the national drama is the national spirit, the more or less national point of view. For instance, in our own country, we move and breathe and live in an atmosphere profoundly un-European, profoundly un-English, and equally un-Continental. No foreigner can realize at a glance, or even in a long time, the abyss of difference between the American and the dweller in Europe, even tho their civilization be on the same level. Freedom, democracy, the decay of sectarian religion, the endless opportunities of a new country, climate, and the mixture of race have all combined to create a new man, and the new man, the American, has a point of view which in its depth is thoroughly un-European.

"It seems to me that this is what the national drama should in some way contain as an essential. I am, perhaps, obscure; but consider for a moment the great outburst of dramatic literature which we speak of as Elizabethan. Writers of that time, Shakespeare included, laid their scenes either in a distant time or in distant countries, or both; anything to escape the immediate pressure and Procrustes-bed of a too exactly known state of affairs. They laid their scenes elsewhere in time and place—Greece, Italy, Spain, Denmark, etc.—but wherever their scene was laid the play

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was rammed with a spirit of Elizabethan England, the spirit of their nationality as well as the especially individual characteristics of each of the playwriters.

"This will suggest to you what appears to my mind as the idea upon which I should lay most stress; in other words, from my point of view, a play is not like a realistic novel. It may contain all the realism in the world, its spirit may be profoundly realistic, but the business of the playwright is not with the local and temporary details of a given time and place, but rather with the essential spirit of that time and place. Of course, in the comedy of manners this is not entirely the case, and in certain lower walks of the drama which deal specially with locality and depend largely upon slang and the immediate breath of a period, it is also not the case."

Mr. Charles Klein, author of "The Lion and the Mouse" and "The Daughters of Men," tho not an American, "has pursued his career wholly under the conditions of the American theater." His idea is perhaps more what Mr. Mitchell would call the "comedy of manners," for he thinks "the American national drama should reflect the customs, attitudes, points of view, and particularly the ethical viewpoints of Americans, in contradistinction to the foreign mental attitudes." Continuing he says:

"National drama is the drama of a nation; the national drama of America is development; the rapidly growing gulf between the masses and the classes; socialism; national integrity versus a growing dishonest commercialism. All this makes drama; it is nearly always the conflict between love and duty, or the conflict between the spiritual and material self, or the conflict between the instincts and reasoning faculties, with local American atmosphere and conditions."

Mr. Clyde Fitch, who recently announced himself as the author of forty plays, thinks "the chief note in a national drama should be the nation itself," and further utters a principle which might stand for an epitome of his own work and aims when he declares that national drama should reflect "every class, every kind, every emotion, every phase of character, every occupation, every business, every idleness."

Mr. William Vaughn Moody, whose "Great Divide" is described as a play as thoroughly American as Mr. Mitchell's, neglects the question of the matter which the national drama should deal with, and dwells upon "our first and prime necessity" as "a system of playhouses endowed by private or municipal funds," forming "the homes of permanent companies, playing under dignified and, to a considerable extent, non-commercial conditions." Mr. Moody thinks this is "the vital feature of the problem," and believes that, with such a system of endowed theaters once given, "everything else will follow, gradually it may be, but none the less surely." Mr. Mitchell, however, is not so sanguine of these good results. He says:

"My own feelings about a state-aided or otherwise founded theater is that in the first place it would take a great many years to get itself constituted and running, and by the time it had become constituted and in running order, altho it would have many good effects, it would inevitably tend to be conservative. What we need now, if I may be permitted to say so, in this country, is not conservatism in the theater in any form. Commercial conservatism, the timidity of money, is the rule to-day—rules the theater, governs the output, and, in conjunction with vulgarity of soul and inferiority of education, is the great force which constantly wounds and suppresses the drama, suppresses the efforts of young men. What we need, in my opinion, is not so much a conservative, state-aided theater, but a manager or managers who, whatever their desire to make money, have at the same time with this desire other and higher ambitions. And what we further need is, in my own belief, a greater degree of ideal enthusiasm in the young men who take to writing the drama."

Mr. Daniel Frohman, who also contributed to this symposium, thinks it "safe to assume that American authorship makes for a national drama when it concerns itself broadly with all subjects of general human interest. Shakespeare was a 'national dramatist,' yet treated all themes in a broad spirit of humanity not always native as to environment."

KIPLING THE HERO OF A FRENCH NOVEL.

THE French novel which was crowned by the Goncourt Academy in 1906 is declared by a critic of *Le Figaro* (Paris) to be almost a portrait of Kipling. The title of the volume, which is derived from the name of the hero of the story, is "Dingley, the Famous Writer." In this work the authors, Jerome and Jean Tharaud, are said to have presented the incarnation of Anglo-Saxon imperialism and ambition. In effect the novel is an unsparing arraignment of aggressive and cruel patriotism, and the recognition awarded it by the Goncourt Academy is noted as a departure from the customary practise of that body, who have formerly laid stress upon literary manner and expression rather than on the substance of books. The plot is thus condensed by the critic of the *Figaro*:

"Dingley is a genius and an immensely popular novelist. He has glorified English empire and colonialism. He has understood and delineated Oriental as well as Occidental character; he has made the past live and has interpreted ancient civilization to modern. In short, he has known success, fame, and glory.

"Yet he is not satisfied. He is not certain of the permanence of his fame. He fears it rests on the enthusiasm of artists, women, and children. He admires virility and action, and thinks mere writing, mere imagining, unworthy of the best powers of man. He would like to achieve something truly heroic, to add a stone to the edifice of empire.

"An accidental scene witnessed by him on the street decides his course. The British Empire, at that moment, is held in check and defied in South Africa by a mere handful of audacious and insolent Boers. The pride of England is wounded and humiliated, and all patriots are disheartened. Dingley happens to see how a recruiting sergeant secures two or three volunteers for the campaign after filling them with gin and extorting binding promises from them. These drunken, lazy, good-for-nothing vagrants, Dingley says to himself, when they recover self-control and find themselves in her Majesty's uniform, will be transformed into men, into soldiers of empire. The virtues and heroism of war will make noble creatures of them. What a fine subject for a book on war for empire!

"The first few chapters of the new book are written at once in feverish haste, but Dingley determines to embark for South Africa and see the war for himself. His wife, a gentle, noble woman of French extraction, urges him to stay in England and take a more philosophical view of war, which degrades and brutalizes some, even if it elevates others. She is not in sympathy with a 'hard, selfish imperialism,' and begs Dingley to think of humanity at large. But her objections are vain. He leaves for South Africa with his wife and boy, Archie.

"During the voyage the seamy side of militarism is shown in the filthy transports of troops, but Dingley refuses to consider such trifles. A war-ship fills him with admiration. They reach Cape Colony, and Dingley follows a detachment of troops that is pursuing a rebellious Boer commando. Mrs. Dingley remains at Cape Town and forms a friendship with a loyal Boer family, Du Toit, one of whose members, however, the eldest son, had become a rebel and had fought the British. The fate of this son, Lucas, is unknown, but it is feared that he might have been taken prisoner.

"Archie, son of his father, goes out at night to see an executed Boer rebel and returns with a fever that threatens to be fatal. Dingley is hurriedly sent for, and the letter reaches him at a distance. The road is not safe, the fields are barren, deserted, and the badly dug graves of soldiers are on every hand. Dingley chances to fall into the hands of Lucas Du Toit, who, however, shows every kindness to the imperialist and Boer-hating Englishman, thus heaping coals of fire upon his head. Dingley arrives too late; his boy is dead. The poor mother is disconsolate, but Dingley thinks of his country, of empire, and does not nurse private grief very long. Lucas is caught, and Dingley's intervention can save him from an ignominious death; he refuses to lift a finger to help the rebel who has befriended him.

"Dingley returns to England, and is acclaimed by a frenzied mob which witnesses with glee the 'moving picture' of a Boer execution."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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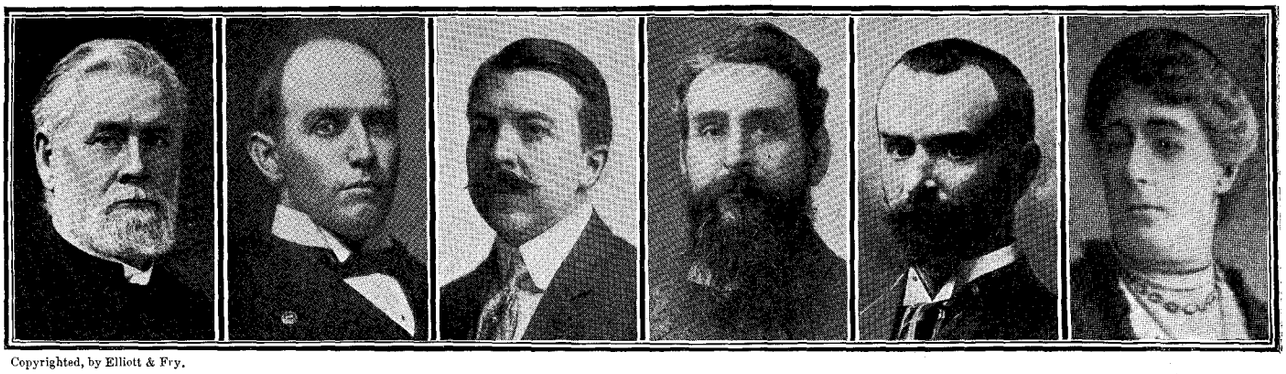

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DR. CHARLES A. BRIGGS. HARRIS DICKSON. RUPERT HUGHES. GEORGE WHARTON JAMES. J. J. JUSSERAND. LUCAS MALET.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Abhedananda, Swami. India and Her People. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: The Vedanta Society.

This compact little volume, written in an attractive style and dealing with the life, philosophy, and religion of India, should prove a useful addition to the literature of a fascinating and as yet largely unknown subject. It is designed for popular reading, the metaphysical portions being so handled that the reader runs little risk of getting beyond his depth.

The extraordinary speculative fecundity of the Indian mind has naturally given rise to many systems of philosophy, but the prevailing one, as we learn from these pages, is that of Vedanta. In this system the people of India, according to the author, find the ultimate truths of all sciences, philosophies, and religions. There are instructive chapters upon the religion of present-day India, the social status and the system of caste, political institutions, education, the influence of Western civilization, and woman's place in Hindu religion.

Addison, Ballard. Through the Sieve. 12mo, pp. 154. New York: Robert Grier Cooke.

Aria, Mrs. Costume: Fanciful, Historical, and Theatrical. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–259. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Baker, James H. American Problems. Essays and Addresses. 12mo, pp. viii–222. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20 net.

Baldwin, James Mark. Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development. 8vo, pp. xxvi–606. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Bardeen, C. W. The Cloak Room Thief. 12mo, pp. 226. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

Barton, Rev. James L. The Missionary and His Critics. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. Memoirs of Arthur Hamilton, B.A. of Trinity College. Extracted from his letters and diaries, with reminiscences of his conversation, by his friend Christopher Carr of the same college. 12mo, pp. viii–186. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25 net.

Blake, Wm. The Marriage of Heaven and Hell. 16mo, pp. 46. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Bland, Clara Ophelia. Songs from the Capital. 12mo, pp. 89. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

Briggs, Charles A. The Papal Commission and the Pentateuch. 8vo, pp. iv–64. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Brown, Francis, D.D., Litt.D., Union Theological Seminary, with the cooperation of S. R. Driver, D.D., Litt.D., and Charles A. Briggs, D.D., D.Litt. A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net.

In 1834 Gesenius published his Hebrew-German lexicon, which reached its fourteenth amended edition in 1904. Since the first appearance of this standard book philological discoveries have abounded. The decipherment of Babylonian, Phenician, Northern-African, and Arabian inscriptions has given new data for the elucidation of Hebrew language and literature. Hebrew at this present moment has been made capable of more accurate and illuminative treatment than ever before. The present volume epitomizes, in a masterly way, the most recent results of modern scholarship. We regard this as the only extant lexicon of complete authority for English students. The references are copious, the printing and manufacture really exquisite, and the whole work likely to prove a delight as well as a source of real help to the Hebrew scholar and student at every stage of his studies.

Buffum, George T. Smith of Bear City. Frontispiece. Illustraed. 12mo, pp. xiii–248. New York: The Grafton Press. 1.50.

Cleveland, Grover. Fishing and Shooting Sketches. Illustrated by Henry S. Watson. 16mo, pp. viii–209. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

This is perhaps the nearest approach the public will ever make toward seeing an autobiography by Mr. Cleveland. Altho Mr. Cleveland does not set down any exact record of his personal experiences, the papers are so obviously the results of what he has seen and done that one gets frequent glimpses of the retired statesman at play. The book has ten chapters. Among the number are "A Defense of Fishermen," "The Serene Duck Hunter," and "Some Fishing Pretenses and Affectations."

Cooper, Francis. Financing an Enterprise. A Manual of Information and Suggestions for Promoters, Inventors, and Business Men Generally. Two volumes, 12mo, pp. 251–290. New York: The Ronald Press.

Mr. Cooper's purpose is to set forth the principles and methods of procedure in successful financing, at the same time pointing out the common mistakes and suggesting the best methods. General rules are in the main presented, with information as to valuations, capitalization, promoters, trust funds, and guaranteed stock. The work is systematically divided into parts, each having several chapters, and an index is appended.

Cross, Victoria. Life's Shop Window. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Dickson, Harris. Gabrielle, Transgressor. With frontispiece by Walter H. Everett. 12mo, pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Fitchett, W. A., B.A., LL.D. Ithuriel's Spear. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

Fletcher, J. M. J. Mrs. Wightman of Shewsbury: The Story of a Pioneer in Temperance Work. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–300. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Henschel, George. Personal Recollections of Johannes Brahms. Some of his letters to, and pages from a journal kept by, the author. With portraits. 12mo, pp. 95. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Hensley, Almon. The Heart of a Woman. 12mo, pp. vi–175. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hubbard, Sara A. The Religion of Cheerfulness. 12mo, pp. 63. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents net.

Hughes, Rupert. Colonel Crockett's Cooperative Christmas. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.

Ibsen, Henrik, The Collected Works of. Copyright edition. Entirely revised and edited by William Archer. In eleven volumes. Vols. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII. 12mo, pp. from 250–350 each. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 each.

Mr. Archer's work gives notable distinction to this edition of Ibsen's writings. Exceptional care has been taken to secure accuracy of text. The introductions (one to each volume) are serious and helpful. The books are produced in simple and substantial form at a price that is certainly moderate. Four additional volumes are yet to appear.

James, George Wharton. The Wonders of the Colorado Desert (Southern California). Its Rivers and Its Mountains, Its Canyons and Its Springs, Its Life and Its History, Pictured and Described. Three hundred pen-and-ink sketches by Carl Eytel. Two vols., 8vo, pp. xviii–547. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. $5 net.

This elaborate treatise is a distinct contribution to the literature of the natural wonders of our country. In these days, when railroad engineers are rushing in where formerly explorers hardly dared to venture, one is too apt to take it for granted that everything is known, and it requires a book like this to remind us that Nature has not yet revealed all her secrets. In Mr. James's two richly illustrated volumes, we have the story of a region which to most readers will be as new as if it were located in Northern Tibet instead of in the United States. Written *con amore* and under the immediate inspiration of the unwonted scenes which they describe, the volumes will have an intimate appeal for those interested in the wonders of their own land.

One hardly turns the first page of the book before he realizes how sadly at fault is the popular conception of the desert. That conception is of a flat, dreary waste, inhospitable and threatening to the traveler—a barren and desolate place where the heat is frightful and where nothing can live except the cactus, the toad, and the lizard.

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Mr. James's book is the result of twenty-five years of observation and experiences. He has received help from many sources —from miners and prospectors, railway

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men, farmers, woodmen, naturalists, artists, etc. His work is an authoritative account of one of the most interesting and least known regions of the West. The illustrations, of which there are upward of three hundred, are a notable feature of it. They consist of sketches made by Carl Eytel, and admirably illustrate the text.

Joyce, P. W. A Smaller Social History of Ireland. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxiii–574. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Jusserand, J. J. A Literary History of the English People. Vol. II. From the Renaissance to the Civil War. 8vo, pp. 551. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The author of this work, the second volume of which is now before us, is the French Ambassador at Washington, an intimate friend of President Roosevelt, and an earnest student and admirer of what we have come to call Anglo-Saxon civilization. His studies in English literature have been enhanced by long intercourse with the English-speaking peoples, and his qualifications for the task which he has chosen are such as few foreigners have enjoyed.

Mr. Jusserand's present volume recounts the literary history of the English people from the period of the Renaissance to that of the Civil War. This certainly is one of the most pregnant epochs in all literature. It was the period inaugurated by the transition from the gloom of the middle ages to the rebirth of antique beauty. The golden age of English literature was about to open. Marlowe perfected English blank verse, which was to become the wonderful instrument of Shakespeare and Milton.

Perhaps there are those who may think it unfair to compare this work with Taine's masterpiece, but the truth is that the comparison forces itself upon the reader. The historical methods invented by Taine have had a powerful influence upon all writings of this character, and it is safe to say that the present work has not escaped that influence. When the first volume of Mr. Jusserand's book appeared there were not wanting critics who pronounced it equal in merit to Taine's "History of English Literature."

Now that the second volume of the "Literary History" is available it is possible to institute a juster comparison between the two works. It is no disparagement of Mr. Jusserand's work to say that it falls far below the level of Taine's. There is little likelihood that that masterpiece will be equalled in our time. Mr. Jusserand's book, however, is a work of solid merit and a valuable contribution to the history of English literature.

King, C. F., Jr. A Boy's Vacation Abroad. Being an American Boy's Diary of his first trip to Europe. Illustrated from photographs by the author. 12mo, pp. viii–163. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

If it be still permitted to any one to write a book of travel in Europe, that person must surely be a boy who has just made his first trip. Mr. King innocently kept a diary. This book is to him an unexpected result of his industry in doing so. He writes as a boy at school would be expected to write—from the boy's point of view and with a boy's interesting enthusiasms. We see him in London ordering five hansoms for eight schoolteachers whom he is about to escort to the wax works in Baker-street. He hears in Paris of "the demi-monde, whatever that means." In Rome one of his friends who swims the Tiber "made Cæsar, Horatius, and Byron look like thirty cents." He assures his readers that he "lost a lot of fun writing the book." The pictures are many and usually good. But St. Peter's at Rome is not a cathedral.

Knauss, William H. The Story of Camp Chase: A History of the Prison and Its Cemetery, together with Other Cemeteries where Confederate Prisoners are Buried, etc. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xx–407. Nashville, Tenn.: Smith & Lamar.

Lewis, E. Mary. The Ring of the Nibelung. 12mo, pp. xviii–192. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lindsay, Anna Robertson Brown. The Warrior Spirit in the Republic of God. 12mo, pp. ix–218. New York: The Macmillan Co.

London, Jack. Scorn of Women. In three acts. 12mo, pp. x–256. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 25.

Malet, Lucas. The Far Horizon. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Of Charles Kingsley's purely literary talents and graces of style his daughter, the author, evinces hardly a trace. She seems to despise what is called "style," and says what she has to say in a downright, simple fashion as if she were convinced that her thought is strong enough to stand alone, and is independent of literary enhancement. Not that she is destitute of the power of artistic expression, for when she condescends to this there are few contemporary novelists whose comparison she need fear.

The hero of "The Far Horizon" is, as might be expected, a very unconventional type. He is a man of fifty with Spanish blood in his veins, who has come to England in his youth. A man of high ideals and burning with ambition, he has been condemned to spend twenty years of his life in a London counting-house. When his real career begins in the novel he is past middle life, a celibate condemned to the rôle of a looker-on at life's activities. It is to the intellectual dissection of this rather melancholy human figure that the best written and most striking pages of the novel are devoted.

McNeal-Sweeney, Mildred I. When Yesterday Was Young. 12mo, pp. 147. New York: Robert Grier Cooke.

Meyer, F. B. The Creed of Creeds. A Series of Short Expositions of the Apostles' Creed. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.

Moore, H. Kingsmill, D.D. The Way to Teach the Bible. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Morrow, Albert S., A.B., M.D. The Immediate Care of the Injured. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 340. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $2.50 net.

Mottelay, Paul F. The Bridge Blue Book. 12mo, pp. viii–152. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Murray, Gilbert, M.A., LL.D. The Medea. 12mo, pp. xi–99. New York: Oxford University Press.

Pender, Mrs. Frederick W. Werner's Readings and Recitations No. 35, Cats and Kittens. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Edgar S. Werner & Co. 60 cents.

Phillips, A. Lyman. A Bachelor's Cupboard. 12mo, pp. 210. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.

Pierce, Franklin. The Tariff and the Trusts. 12mo, pp. xii–387. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Pollard, Percival. Recollections of Oscar Wilde. 16mo, pp. 99. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Pratt, James Bissett. The Psychology of Religious Belief. 12mo, pp. xii–327. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Quayle, William A. Modern Poets and Christian Teaching. Lowell. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. 155. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Selleck, Willard Chamberlain, D.D. The New Appreciation of the Bible. 12mo, pp. xiii–409. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Shakespeare, William. The Complete Works of. Edited with a Glossary by W. J. Craig. Oxford Edition. Frontispiece. Square 8vo, pp. viii–1350. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde.

Shakespeare, William. The Complete Dramatic and Poetic Works of. Edited from the Text of the Early Quartos and the First Folio. By William Allan Neilson. Cambridge edition. Frontispiece. Square 8vo, pp. xx–1237. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

The Oxford edition of Shakespeare, despite its 1350 pages, is printed on good paper of a quality that does not "show through"; the print is of a size easily read, the ink is good, the binding flexible, but firm in the back, and there is a good cloth cover. Mr. Craig's brief introduction is confined to a lucid statement of the nature of the sources of his text—the quartos and first folio, from which he has "only ventured to deviate where it seemed to me that the carelessness of either copyist or printer deprived a word or sentence wholly of meaning."

The Cambridge edition in print, paper, and binding is likewise quite satisfactory. In a single volume publishers could do no more than in either of these two. Mr. Neilson, as to the text, has been conservative in such departures as he has made from the quartos and first folio. He prints the plays, not after the old order which, without classification, began with "The Tempest" and ended with "Pericles," but with classification into Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, the chronological order in composition being adopted in the case of the Comedies and Tragedies, and the Histories being given in their historical sequence. Mr. Neilson, besides his prefaces, gives a brief biographical sketch of Shakespeare, and to each play prefixes an introduction.

Shakespeare, William. The Life of Henry the Fifth. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxiii–292. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Slattery, Charles Lewis. The Master of the World. 12mo, pp. vi–298. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Smith, Francis Henry. Christ and Science. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

Who's Who, 1907. An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Fifty-ninth year of issue. 12mo, pp. xx–1957. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Wilde. The Canterville Ghost. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 124. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.25.

Wilkinson, Right Rev. T. E., D.D. Twenty Years of Continental Work and Travel. With a preface by Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Monson. With frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xxiii–438. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This volume contains the record of an Anglican bishop's experience in North and Central Europe among British colonies, factories, and communities, comprizing an area eight times the size of Great Britain. There is little doubt that this is the largest diocese in the world. During the course of his ministrations to those of his faith scattered throughout this vast diocese, Bishop Wilkinson has been brought in contact with interesting scenes and important personages, and his account of his experiences is full of interest. Of the scattered Anglo-Saxons under the Bishop's charge there are many thousands of resident and traveling Americans. The diocese comprizes the ten countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and Russia.

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CURRENT POETRY.

To England.

By Alfred Noyes.

(A Prayer that she may speak for Peace.)

Now is thy foot set on the splendid way;
Hold this hour fast! Tho yet the skies be gray,
Lift up thy voice to greet the perfect day,
Speak, England, speak across the trembling sea!

Now is the grandest dawn that ever rose
Touching the clouds to glory; the light grows
White as a star where thy keen helmet glows
Fronting the morn that makes all nations free.

Speak from thine island throne! Here, in thy Gate,
Now, for thy voice alone, the nations wait:
Speak with the heart that made and keeps thee great,
Speak the great word of peace from sea to sea.

The nations wait, scarce knowing what they need;
Cold cunning claims their ears for lust and greed!
The poor and weak, with struggling hands that bleed,
Pray to thee now that thou wilt set them free.

The poor and weak uplift their manacled hands
To thee, our Mother, our Lady and Queen of lands;
Anguished in prayer before thy footstool stands
Peace, with her white wings glimmering o'er the sea.

Others may shrink, whose naked frontiers face
A million foemen of an alien race;
But thou, Imperial, by thy pride of place,
Oh, canst thou falter or fear to set them free?

Thou that hast dared so many a thunder-blast,
Is all thy vaunted empiry so soon past?
First of the first, art thou afraid at last,
To hold thy hands out first across the sea?

Not for such fears God gave thee thy rich dower,
The sea-wrought scepter and the Imperial power!
Ages have shed their blood for this one hour,
That thou might'st speak and set the whole world free.

Thou, thou alone can'st speak; thou, thou alone,
From the sure citadel of thy rock-bound throne;
Trust thy strong heart! Thine island is thine own,
Armed with the thunder and lightning of the sea.

Fools prate of pride where butchered legions fall;
Peace has one battle prouder than them all
(England, on thee our ringing trumpets call!),
One battle that shall set the whole world free.

Speak, speak and act! The scepter is in thine hand;
Proclaim the reign of love from land to land;
Then, come the world against thee, thou shalt stand!
Speak, with the world-wide voice of thine own sea.

—*From The Spectator* (London).

Foils.

By Edith M. Thomas.

I.

Give me drifted winter-ways,
Whence, returned, the ingle-blaze
Shall like altar-fire divine
Leap before these eyes of mine.
Give me hours of hungry dearth,
That I may possess the earth—
Find Olympian banquets spread
In the country wine and bread!

II.

Give me Strife (who so love Peace!)
That, when furrowing wars shall cease,
Fruitful be the olives found

To Keep Your Boy Clean:

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Unlock it fifteen minutes later and look at him. He is clean from top to toe—smiling; fresh; radiant with health.

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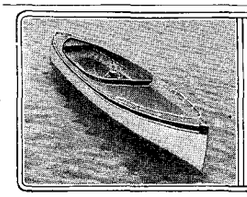

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Springing from that blackened ground.
I, who so love Love—ah,—yes!
Give me Hate and Bitterness,
That, when these are past and done,
Love and I may more be one!

III.

Give me sleep, that I may feel
Clotho's hand new start the wheel
Of another day's bright spinning . . .
And when warp and woof are thinning,
And the daylight is half blind,
Give me Death, that I may find
Life, upon some morning height
Sheen and sheer above the Night!
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (February).

Browning's Lineage.

BY HENRY VAN DYKE.

How blind the toil that burrows like the mole,
In winding graveyard pathways underground,
For Browning's lineage! What if men have found
Poor footmen or rich merchants on the roll
Of his forbears? Did they beget his soul?
Nay, for he came of ancestry renowned
In poesy through all the world, and crowned
With fadeless light that shines from pole to pole.

The blazons on his poet's shield are these:
The flaming sign of Shelley's heart on fire,
The golden globe of Shakespeare's human stage,
The staff and scrip of Chaucer's pilgrimage,
The rose of Dante's deep, divine desire,
The tragic mask of wise Euripides.
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (February).

PERSONAL.

A Fortune by Way of the Bath-tub.—Rochfort Maguire, who succeeded the late Alfred Beit as president of the British South Africa Company and as the head of the greatest diamond-mine syndicate in the world, attributes his amazing success in life to a bath. The story is told by a writer in the New York *Tribune*:

It was in the days when the late Cecil Rhodes sent him on a special mission to King Lobengula for the purpose of securing certain valuable concessions from the all-powerful ruler of the Matabeles. It was rather a perilous mission, as quite a number of white men had met with death at the hands of Lobengula and of his chiefs. However, Rochfort Maguire arrived at Lobengula's kraal, was received fairly well, and then proceeded to cleanse himself of the dust and grime of his voyage by means of a bath in his traveling bath-tub. This created a tremendous amount of excitement on the part of the natives, and a considerable part of the Matabele nation assembled to witness the proceedings.

Maguire is not a man who loves publicity, but he is a bit of a philosopher, and nothing could be cooler or more deliberate than the way in which he stript folded his clothes, and then slipped into the water. The Matabele nation looked on, commenting freely, but, as he could not understand a word, that did not matter to him. Presently he produced a tooth-brush and a box of tooth-powder and started brushing his teeth. There they drew the line. The man who puts strange things into his mouth, who foams at his lips, and turns water to milk, must necessarily be a "mtagati," or magician. Yells of astonishment rent the air. A party went off to tell the King, taking the Irishman's paraphernalia and, what is more, his clothes, Maguire following, wrapt in philosophic calm and nothing else beyond his hat, which had been left to him.

The King proceeded to sit like an inquest upon the brushes and bottles. It was explained to his Majesty that the white man actually liked the "stink" of the bottles, and, as for the turning of the water into milk, the King's mother-in-law happened to die

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American Democracy in Russia.—An American citizen standing as a candidate for the Russian Douma is the anomalous political situation in the Minsk district which a writer in the *American Israelite* (Cincinnati) presents for the consideration of his readers. This American citizen, we are told, is Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich, who went to Russia a short time ago as correspondent for *The World's Work* and the *Jewish Daily Vorwaerts*, both of New York. His friends in Russia, imprest by his familiarity with the democratic system of government which this country exercises, have prevailed upon him to enter the contest for the next Douma trusting that if elected he will be instrumental in bringing about the application of some of our democratic principles to the government of Russia. We read further:

Dr. Hourwich has had a varied and interesting career. He was born in 1860 at Wilna, Russia, and was educated at the Minsk Gymnasium and at the University of St. Petersburg. At the age of nineteen he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "What Is Constitutionalism?" which brought about his arrest by the Czar's police. He was charged with treason and sentenced to nine months' solitary confinement. After serving his sentence he was sent back to Minsk, where he became a leading lawyer of the city and one of the most active and energetic leaders of the Revolutionary party. His activities again led to his arrest and resulted in a sentence of four years to Siberia. At the end of that time he returned to Minsk and, in order to avoid another and more serious charge against him by his political persecutors, he fled to Sweden, where he remained for a time and then came to the United States.

He arrived in this country in 1890, settled in New York, and attended lectures at Columbia University, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D. So proficient did he become in English that he undertook the practise of law among his compatriots in this city, many of whom were attracted to him by his ability and the interest aroused by his romantic career.

Later he went to Chicago, where he was a professor in the University of Chicago. In 1900 he became a

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"One of our boys in school and 15 years of age repeatedly tells me his mind is so much brighter and in every way he feels so much better after having Grape-Nuts as a part if not all his breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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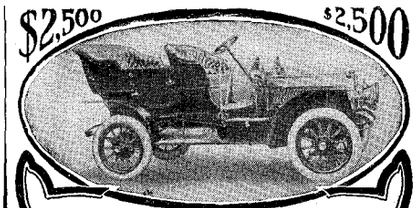

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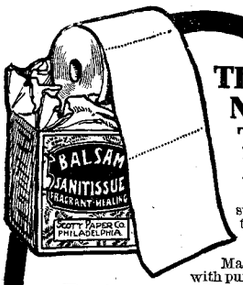

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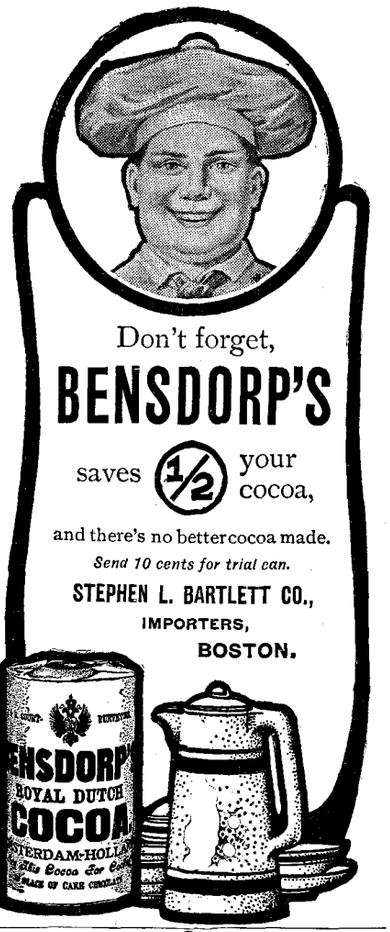

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naturalized citizen of the United States. After that he was a translator at the Bureau of the Mint, in Washington, and in 1903 he became an expert special agent of the United States Census Office.

Two years ago he was seized with the desire of revisiting his native country. He addrest a letter to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, then Minister of the Interior, stating that, if necessary, he was willing to stand trial for his revolutionary activity in the past. But the Russian Government decided to let bygones be bygones. Armed with a complete absolution for all his political offenses, signed by Count Witte himself, Dr. Hourwich returned to his native country early this year.

Dr. Hourwich may be said to be an independent candidate with Radical and Liberal support. He will have a number of rival candidates in the field against him, notably the representatives of the Social Democratic, Conservative, and Anti-Semitic groups.

Since his return to Russia he has become more widely known than ever through his lectures on America, which are in great demand throughout the Minsk district. As to his chances of election, nothing can be said yet. Details of the progress of his campaign are meager, but it is a certainty that he is very popular in Minsk.

The Indian in Public Life.—The election of Charles Curtis, a half-blooded Indian, to one of the seats in the United States Senate at the disposal of the Kansas legislature is called by the New York *Mail* "a timely proof that merely because a latter-day American has in his veins the blood of the earliest Americans he is not debarred from his country's positions of honor." This remark is elaborated by the Montgomery *Advertiser*, which also takes occasion to record other notable examples of men of Indian blood in public life in this country:

His political promotion came fittingly at the moment when the permanence of Carlisle University was being assailed in the Senate. This son of a full-blood Kaw mother is not a Carlisle alumnus, but his case, none the less, is a proper answer to the charge that the Indian makes no good use of education and should be deprived of his last Eastern outpost.

The man of Indian blood is no newcomer in our public life. But we are apt to forget instances of the past. Randolph of Roanoke was not the only eminent Virginian proud that his features told of his aboriginal ancestry. Atavism showed in Hannibal Hamlin's personality the blood of the Pequots. The Narragansett tribe had a half-blood representative when Tennessee sent Horace Maynard to Congress. A Seneca of unmixed lineage was Grant's secretary in war and Commissioner of Indian Affairs in peace, when Gen. Ely Samuel Parker filled those places. A British admiral and general proclaimed their pride in their descent from Pocahontas when Sir Charles Rolfe and Baden-Powell attended the recent Jamestown banquet in London.

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simile for the American who denies the American Indian of pure or mixed blood the opportunity to fit himself for places that he has proved his ability to fill.

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Hard on the Gramophone Man.—The old gentleman drew up quickly as the woman burst round the corner, and calmly surveyed her.

"Oh, sir," she began breathlessly, "will you come at once? There's two brutes o' men jumpin' on a poor gramophone man!"

"What sort of a man is he?" asked the old gentleman, unperturbed.

"Oh, sir, he's a poor man wot——"

"No, no! You don't understand me. Is he a big man or a little man?"

"Well, he ain't 'arf their size, anyhow," said the woman.

"Oh, well," he said, "I don't see that there's any need for me to come If he's only a little fellow I dare say they can manage him between them."—*Judy.*

George Ade and the Turkey.—George Ade, on his last European trip, spent a good deal of his time in the *Amerika's* smoking-room, but, as his wont is, was quiet.

The humorists of the smoking-room clustered about Mr. Ade night after night. They told him all their latest stories. They did their best to shine before the young man.

One evening, toward the end of the voyage, they begged Mr. Ade to tell a story in his turn.

"We have done our best to amuse you," said a Western millionaire. "We have given you many a yarn that will come in useful when you get to work on your next book. Now it's your turn. Fire away."

Mr. Ade pondered a moment. Then he said:

"I can't tell you a story gentlemen, but I'll ask you a conundrum. What is the difference between me and a turkey?"

Everybody gave the conundrum up.

"The difference between me and a turkey," said Mr. Ade slowly, "is that the turkey is not stuffed with chestnuts until after it is dead."—*New York Tribune.*

Sympathetic.—The teacher was trying to explain to his scholars the term "accidental death" and said: "If in passing over a rotten bridge I tumble into the river and am drowned, what would you call that?"

"We would call that a holiday for the next day."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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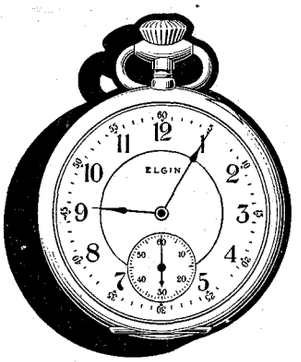

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Blamed the Wrong One.—HOTEL GUEST—"What's the matter with this chicken?"

WAITER—"It isn't the chicken's fault, sir; you ought to have come last week."—*Jugend.*

He Knew.—LADY (whose sister is singing in the adjoining room)—"How do you like the song, Lieutenant?"

LIEUTENANT—"That's all right. You can't fool me I know a phonograph when I hear one."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Point of It.—"How did you make your fortune so quickly?"

"Oh, I just strolled around the stock-exchange every day, with my eyes open and my hands pocketed."

"In whose pockets?"—*Silhouette.*

In the Garden of Eden.—ADAM (returning to dinner, to Eve)—Good heavens! O, these women! They can't leave anything alone. You have gone and made the salad out of my Sunday clothes!—*Bon Vivant.*

Handicaped.—"I began life on $10 a week," boasted the magnate.

"Lucky man!" sighed the ribbon clerk. "I've only just worked up that far, and I'm twenty-seven."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Ambiguous.—HE—"I am going to kiss you when I go."

SHE—"Leave the house at once."—*Illustrated Bits.*

The Honest Barber.—"How much do you charge for shaving?"

"That depends entirely on how many times I draw blood. Sticking-plaster is now selling at about 30 cents a foot."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Reminiscent.—"I got a shock from a 'lectric battery terday," said the first hobo. "Gee! It's a funny kind of a feelin'; feels just like takin' a bath."

"Say," exclaimed the other one, "you must have a great memory."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Funny to Him.—STERN PHILANTHROPIST (to tramp)—"What would you say now if I were to offer you work?"

TRAMP—"My dear sir, I wouldn't take offense. Do you think I can't see a joke?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Signs of the Times.—GAMEKEEPER—"I feel we are going to have a very cold winter."

THE COUNT—"How is that, Fritz?"

GAMEKEEPER—"I see half of the wood has been stolen from the shed."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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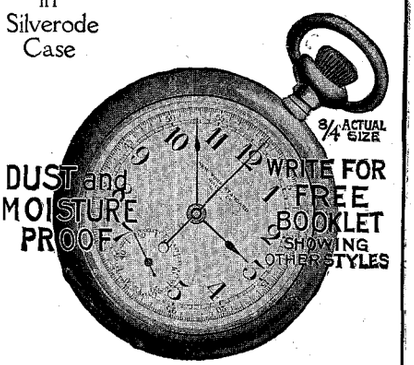

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And hundreds of other vital pointers and plans for clerks, city salesmen, traveling salesmen, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, mail order houses and advertising men.

How to Buy at Rock Bottom

—How to trap a lying salesman.
—How to close big transactions.
—How to prevent extravagant purchasing.
—How to handle men and make quick decisions.
—How to know to a nicety what stock is on hand.
—How to avoid penny-wise pound-foolish purchases.
—How to play one salesman against another and take advantage of every opportunity to get a lower price.
—How to devise a simple system which will bring to your notice automatically all data, prices, etc., about a given article.
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And other priceless pointers on purchasing, beyond description, that every business man, employer or employe, ought to have constantly at his finger ends.

How to Collect Money

—How to judge credits.
—How to collect by mail.
—How to handle "touchy" debtors.
—How to be a good collector and how to hire one.
—How to organize a credit and collections department.
—How to weed out dishonest buyers from the safe risks.
—How to get quick, accurate, inside information about a customer's ability to pay.
—How to write smooth, diplomatic letters that bring in the money without giving offense.
—How to organize your own collection agency and force worthless debtors to pay without suing.
—How to devise a simple and effective system of insuring prompt and periodical collections of all your accounts

And valuable information obtainable in *no other way, for credit men, collectors,* accountants, and every business man interested in this vital department.

Men have sweat blood and spent fortunes to learn these very business secrets which now you may read at your leisure and master at ease. The crystalized experience of practically the whole world of business is placed now, and for the first time, at your instant disposal by the Business Man's Library, described below. This Library is, in reality, a complete correspondence course under the great Master Minds of Business. Six beautiful volumes, 1,263 pages, crammed full of ways of making money. Not theories or mere advice, but actual working business plans, which you can put into operation in your own work to-morrow morning.

Seventy-eight big, broad men—not mere writers, but National Business Men, whose very names inspire respect, and admiration, and confidence—are the authors of the Business Man's Library. Alexander H. Revell, founder and president of the great firm bearing his name; Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Comptroller; John V. Farwell & Co.'s Credit Man; Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Buyer; Sherwin-Williams Co.'s General Manager. These are only a few of the big business men who have contributed to the Business Man's Library.

To the man in the private office, this six-volume, Morocco-bound Library is welcomed as a guide and constant adviser. To the man in charge of other men, either as employer or superintendent, it offers practical, working, business methods, tried and proven, which he might never have the opportunity to find out himself. And to the worker—the man who has hopes above his present position—it shows the short road to better days—better salary—more power—eventual success.

Ten thousand great concerns—the best concerns that Dun and Bradstreet can name—have bought sets of the Business Man's Library for the sole purpose of bettering their methods and increasing their profits. They had no interest in the books as mere entertaining literature. They wanted the **cold dollars** in them, the practical, usable ideas in them—**nothing more.**

Among the recent purchasers who have appreciated the money-value of these volumes are included some of the biggest men in the following firms—and remember, these represent only a mere handful selected *from twenty thousand purchasers:*

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SYSTEM has 300,000 regular readers. It has helped many of them to better salaries, bigger profits, that would have been impossible, undreamed of, without SYSTEM.

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—How to begin a letter.
—How to turn inquiries into orders.
—How to get your reader to ACT.
—How to formulate a convincing argument.
—How to write trade-winning business letters.
—How to cover territory salesmen can't reach.
—How to key ads., circulars and all mail sales.
—How to prepare an enclosure for a business-getting letter.
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The professor was returning home one night from a scientific meeting, still pondering over the subject. He had reached his room in safety, when he heard a noise which seemed to come from under the bed.

"Is some one there?" he asked.

"No, professor," answered the intruder, who knew of the professor's peculiarities.

"That's strange. I was positive some one was under my bed," commented the learned man.—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

February 1.—Sir Alfred Jones and his party, arriving in England from Kingston, deny the charges of inhumanity which American refugees had circulated concerning them.

Twenty-nine of the crew of the British steamship *Clavering* perish with the wrecking of the vessel on the English coast.

February 2.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrive in Paris, traveling under the names of the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster.

Baron Kaneko, in an interview at Tokyo, says that the school question is recognized there as purely a local issue and that the Japanese people rely on the justice of the United States.

Anti-Christian riots in China are suppressed by troops.

February 3.—The presence of the police alone prevents a riot at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Paris, where the "French Apostolic Church" is inaugurated with the aid of Archbishop Vilatte, head of the independent Catholic movement in the United States.

The Reconstruction Committee at Kingston passes a resolution to ask the Imperial Government to advance a 20-year loan of $5,000,000 at a low rate of interest.

February 4.—The revolution in Central China, aimed against the Manchu dynasty, assumes serious proportions. Twenty thousand government troops are engaged against the rebels.

February 5.—Russian election returns indicate that the opposition will have a majority in the next Douma.

February 6.—The German Government expects that from 187 to 210 of the 397 members in the new Reichstag will support its colonial policy.

A concession is signed for a national bank in Persia, which is to collect government revenues and pay all national expenditures.

Admiral Nebogatoff, who surrendered his squadron to the Japanese, is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the Czar.

February 7.—Viscount Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty in England, dies at his home.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

February 1.—Senate: Exercises in memory of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, are held.

February 2.—Senate: Senator Clapp introduces a bill to create a corporation, with the President of the United States as its head, to hold and operate Indian oil and mineral lands.

February 4.—Senate: The day is chiefly devoted to the bill giving the Government the right of appeal in certain criminal cases.

House: The Senate General Service Pension Bill is passed, and the resolution for an

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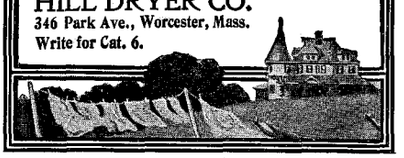

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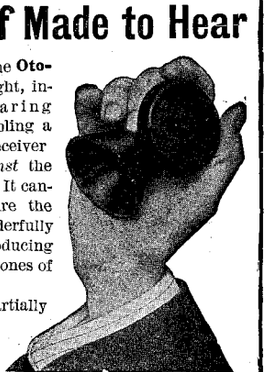

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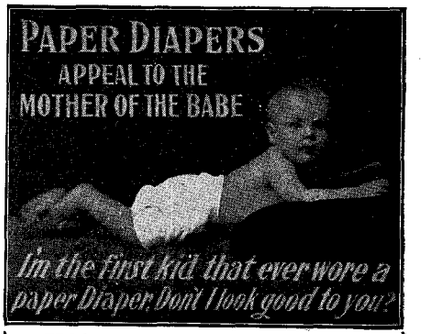

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investigation of cotton-exchange methods of business is adopted.

February 6.—House: The proposal for a 14-foot channel between Chicago and the Gulf is defeated.

February 7.—House: The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill and the bill amending the Denatured Alcohol Law are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

February 1.—President Roosevelt expresses his hearty approval of all that Rear Admiral Davis did in the Kingston incident.

Mrs. Russell Sage announces a gift of $1,000,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y.

February 2.—The Mississippi River reaches a higher point than ever before at Memphis, and hundreds of men are building up the Arkansas levees to prevent an overflow.

The Ann Harbor Railroad is fined $15,000 on six charges of granting rebates.

February 3.—Announcement is made that Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, has withdrawn from the fight for reelection, on the advice of his physicians.

February 4.—Mrs. Russell Sage gives $1,000,000 to the Emma Willard School for Girls at Troy, N. Y.

The Panama Construction Company is incorporated at Albany with a capital of $5,000,000 to build the Panama Canal.

Charges of grave errors in the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made by Charles S. Hanks and George W. Harriman, are declared unfounded by President Roosevelt.

February 5.—Frank O. Briggs is elected United States Senator from New Jersey to succeed John F. Dryden.

February 6.—C. W. Morse, head of the Morse steamship interests, buys the steamship service of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, thus securing absolute domination over all the coastwise trade.

The first annual exhibition of paintings by American artists at the Corcoran Gallery is opened.

February 7.—John D. Rockefeller gives $32,000,000 to the General Education Board.

They protect me from hoarseness and coughs brought by the raw chill winds of March."

Zymole Trokeys give quick lasting ease to tired husky throats. They are pleasant antiseptic throat pastilles that relieve hoarseness, strengthen the voice, and soothe the bronchial passages. Of great value to all who talk or sing.

25 cents a box at druggists; samples sent on request. Trial convinces.

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As it Would be Told at Home.

You may well rejoice, my wife, over our fortune in getting a business which **made money** the very **first day,** and now after a few weeks the **daily profits** run **$8.00 to $12.00.** You counted to-day's receipts and seemed surprised that they amount to over $15.00, but I expect even larger returns in time. Of that $15.00 you must take out about $3.00 for material and the **$12.00 is profit.** There remains many dollars worth of unfinished work upon which I can calculate about **75c. profit on the $1.00** and more coming in all the time. My trouble has not been the want of orders, but to fill orders fast enough, and so have engaged a boy to help me in the shop, including an extra solicitor.

It has kept me hustling to take care of family customers whose orders range from $2.00 to $10.00, but increased facilities will get business in larger quantities from hotels, restaurants, institutions, manufacturers and retail stores, there being scarcely any person who does not at all times have urgent need for my services. I never thought it possible to

START A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS

with only a few dollars, for almost every business requires several thousand dollars to begin with. We can both recall with sad regret the days of no work—no wages—debts piling up. Then my sickness—no work—laid up—laid off—almost laid away—nothing coming in—expenses going on—doctor bills and what not. Trouble, trouble, trouble, but that's the common hardship of every man who sells his time to others—**hard work—long hours—little pay**—enriching those who boss, but never himself. Verily, my good wife, we know it's mighty **inconvenient to be poor,** and now after years of hard labor—from factory hand to office clerk—teaching school or selling goods—town and city trades—now and then the farm—we find ourselves in prosperous circumstances, owning a pleasant business which promises to pay from

$1800 to $2500 ANNUALLY.

Goodness knows we might still be slaving if this opportunity hadn't come as a God-send. I am happy that our days of self-denial and privations are over, that you and the children can have many things which you craved, but alas! didn't have the money to buy. **What a blessing** to have **money always coming in,** and how different the people treat **a successful man.**

It's really wonderful how people took to my business, just seemed that everyone had something to do—eager to **have** it done—a cordial welcome everywhere, and people **came** from miles around—

GOODS WERE GOING OUT—MONEY COMING IN—

almost a dollar cleared every time a dollar taken in. You remember my starting here at home—in one room which was soon filled with a great assortment of merchandise—*some gold, some silver—big and little heaps—how things* glistened when the sun came through—then the change to larger quarters with profits growing. It did my heart good to receive such **generous encouragement** everywhere, for I can't forget my ups and downs—hard knocks—never a boost until this happened.

Prosperity.

The people certainly looked kindly upon **home industry,** and because my business was conducted in their very midst, confidence was immediately established. My work has always been well done, and I do not fear to meet the same customer twice even 10 years from now.

Yes, people do wonder at my sudden rise, but it is nothing remarkable, simply a case of supplying something which the people did not have but wanted bad—never had before—it's a **regular business** in some large cities, but just as well suited to small towns, as my success proved. My success has not been due to influence, business training, *special schooling or technical knowledge, but to faithful* work and earnest purpose. Had I failed to make good in this opportunity when everything was favorable, it would have been an everlasting cause for self-criticism. It would be ingratitude if I did not give **praise to the Manufacturers** who furnished at **slight cost** everything needed to start the business, special teaching, valuable instructions, trade secrets, and did this so well that my **ignorance of the business** itself was **no drawback** at all. People from other sections have already written them on my recommendation, for they

WILL START OTHERS

in all parts of the world, either men or women, in this business at home or traveling, all or spare time. I am **only one of thousands** whom they have started, and I can't imagine a business which offers equal money-making opportunities to people of limited *means—something* easy to do, easy to get, easy to maintain, offering almost the only chance to better their position.

A Pleasant Business.

Though you, my wife, regard my success as remarkable, it seems to be quite the regular order of things with their customers, as for example, one man claims **$301.27 in two weeks,** another **$88.18 the first three days** and hundreds of similar reports. You won't forget how skeptical I was, but I have found the business a money-maker which **anyone** without leaving home and **without previous experience** can manage successfully.

I shall continue advising people out of employment or working hard for a little money to **send their name on a card to**

GRAY & CO., 876 MIAMI BUILDING,
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and receive FREE, as I did, their illustrated proposition, valuable information, testimonials and samples.

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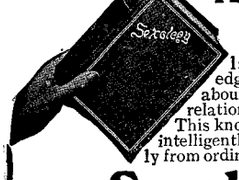

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